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THE GENESEE FARMER:

Issued the first of each month, at Rochester, N. Y., by

D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE, EDITOR.

P. BARRY, Conductor of the Horticultural Department.

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Western New York Agricultural School.

THE Editor of the Farmer is now at Wheatland, making arrangements for opening this Institution on the first Monday of the present month. As the enterprize is an important one, we cannot allow the occasion to pass unnoticed. Dr. LEE, as is well known to many of our readers, has directed his attention for several years to the study of Agricultural Science, and made no little effort for the establishment of Agricultural Schools in this State. His associate in the enterprise, Gen. RAWSON HARMON, is also well known as one of the best practical farmers in the Union. Gen. H. has been eminently successful in the cultivation of wheat. He now has over FIFTY distinct varieties of winter wheat growing upon his excellent farm, where the School is located.

With such men at its head—one thoroughly acquainted with the *Science*, and the other well experienced in the *Practice* of Agriculture—we see no reason why this School should not receive, as it will certainly merit, extensive patronage and encouragement. The farmers of Western New York should see to it that an institution of this character, upon their own soil, is properly sustained—for it will afford their sons a more thorough and practical education than can be obtained at any of our Academies or Colleges.—And intelligent men of other occupations and professions will, we think, find in this School a desideratum which their sons desire or ought to possess—something more than a mere literary education. The day is not distant when similar schools, furnishing to pupils a correct knowledge of the theory and practice of good husbandry, will be established and sustained in different sections of the country. The gentlemen above named are the pioneers of the good work in Western New York, and we trust their truly laudable enterprise will receive ample encouragement and patronage.

Among the many favorable notices which we have observed in our exchanges, we copy the sujoined: M.

WESTERN NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—Dr. DANIEL LEE, of Buffalo, editor of the Genesee Farmer, has made arrangements with Gen. RAWSON HARMON, to open an Agricultural School at the residence of the latter in Wheatland, Monroe County, N. Y., on the 1st of May next, to teach the science and practice of agriculture. The farm of Gen. Harmon contains 200 acres of improved land, which is under excellent cultivation in the various kinds of crops suitable to the climate.

From the well known characters of Gen. Harmon and Dr. Lee, we have no doubt that they will keep an excellent Agricultural School, and one highly deserving the patronage of the public. The pages of this periodical will bear witness to the zeal with which we have continually advocated them, and we are rejoiced to be able to announce that one is at length to be established in this State. We hope it may meet the patronage that it is sure to merit, and that it may be followed by others throughout the country. It is high time that farmers sons were taught their business *scientifically* as well as *practically*. We are of opinion that, ten years hence, people will look back with perfect wonder that agricultural schools were not established at the first settlement of the country.—*Amer. Agriculturist for February.*

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—We learn that Dr. D. LEE, who is now editor of the Genesee Farmer, in connexion with Gen. RAWSON HARMON, have formed arrangements for opening a school for the study of scientific and practical agriculture. It is to be located on Gen. H.'s farm, in Wheatland, about sixteen miles from Rochester. We have not yet seen a plan of this school, but we presume a leading object will be to *test theories* by practical and careful experiment *in field culture*; and in doing this, in a proper manner, it cannot fail to be highly useful. Dr. LEE has devoted much study to the science of agriculture, and we believe has had considerable experience in the capacity of a teacher. Gen. HARMON is considered one of the best practical farmers in the State—in wheat culture, in particular, he has been quite eminent; and the community are under large obligations to him for his numerous and well-conducted experiments to test the relative value of a great many kinds of wheat. We wish the school success.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

Forests—Their Influence on Climate, &c.

The cupidity of man is no where more inconsiderately manifested, no where seen in a more lamentable point of view, than in the injudicious, often wanton, destruction of the forests of a country. Reckless, and perhaps ignorantly so, of consequences, he prostrates acre after acre, with the sole view of hoarding up wealth, even when he has already more perhaps than he is capable of enjoying. It is true, the immediate wealth of the country is thereby increased, and we have become a rich as well as a great nation; but posterity will suffer the fruits of our folly, or to say the least, of our imprudence, and regret that we did not rather leave them *wood* than *money*—Even *we* are already beginning to suffer the fruits of our own cupidity and mismanagement; while, judging from present appearances, we shall leave to posterity, not a wilderness, but a desert. I am aware that these considerations will have little influence on those who "live only for themselves;" but certainly that man is not to be envied, whose whole aim and object in living are confined within the narrow limits of self.

It is not my design to consider the subject exclusively in relation to posterity, but rather to offer a few remarks on the influence of forests on climate, and to endeavor to show that the climate of a country is essentially changed by the destruction of its forests. The first effect thereby produced is to destroy the uniformity, or rather the equability, of a climate. In Germany, the destruction of the forests, and the draining of the lakes, it is said, have tended to render the climate warmer. This increase of temperature must evidently be confined to the summer season, for reasons which will appear in the sequel. In the Cape de Verd Islands, the destruction of the forests has tended to render the atmosphere sultry; and the once delightful climate of Greece, of Italy, and of many other countries, has suffered from the same cause. In our own country, who does not remember when our climate was more equable and uniform than at present. Our winters were cold, it is true; but they appeared and disappeared in their proper season; and the excessive heat of our summers was modified by the cool and refreshing forest-breezes. Our springs exhibited the gradual and beautiful transition from winter's cold to summer's heat, a phenomenon now rarely witnessed in its pristine beauty.

Immediately connected with the effect upon the atmosphere, and a consequence thereof, is its effect upon the earth. In all countries where observations have been made, it is found that the springs and streams have greatly diminished, and in some countries, almost entirely "dried up." Such has been the effect on those of the Cape de Verd Islands, mentioned above, many of which have, since the forests have been destroyed, entirely disappeared; and the writer well remembers the time when several streams in one of our eastern counties of this State, so lately as the early part of the present century, were of sufficient size and uniformity to render them valuable as mill-streams, and on which a number of mills were erected, but which are now entirely dry during a large portion of the summer, and of so little value for economical purposes, that nearly all the mills have been suffered to run to decay. Several springs also which then furnished a plentiful supply of water during most of the year, now seldom flow during a large portion of the summer season. I might also add the total or partial failure of wells, of late so frequently complained of in different parts of the country, especially at the east. Wells that had never been known to fail before for perhaps half a century, or more, have within the last few years evinced symptoms of a decline unknown in their early history.

Another effect attributable in a great measure to the same cause, is the frequent and severe drouths witnessed almost every season in those countries and states where the forests have been extensively destroyed. Witness those terrible drouths and consequent famines that have of late years visited the Cape de Verd Islands.—Witness also those that have lately visited our own eastern states, and the eastern portions of this state. I do not mean to say that these effects are to be attributed entirely to the destruction of the forests, but I have no doubt this is one, and a principle cause.

Another effect attributable to the same cause, and a plain proof of a change of climate, is the difficulty of raising fruit and winter grain. Who has not observed the great change in this respect? The writer well remembers the time when winter wheat was raised in the eastern part of the state, as abundantly and as easily as in the western. The farmer had only "to put his seed into the ground," in the proper time, and he felt sure of an abundant crop. No wheat, (or very little and that with great difficulty,) is now raised in that part of the state. This cannot be attributed to the exhaustion of the soil for two reasons: first, because wherever the experiment has of late been tried the fall growth is good, but it is killed during the winter and spring; and second, because even on well manured, or entirely new soil, the result is very nearly the same: the autumn growth is abundant, but it cannot withstand the severity of winter. The same effect begins to manifest itself in this part of the state. In regard to fruit, especially plums and peaches, every one who has given attention to the subject, must have observed the change. Plums have either entirely disappeared from the older parts of the country, or are raised with great difficulty, and peaches are fast following in train. These things, as already stated, are not the effect of exhaustion in the soil, but of wintry exposures; in other

words, of a change of climate. It appears from the best information obtained on the subject, that the climate of this country is gradually becoming colder; and whether it be true or not that the heat of summer is greater than formerly, it will follow that the winter's cold must be greater.

"But," it may be asked, "how does the presence of forests prevent these effects, or their abscence (destruction) produce them?" We answer, 1st. They protect the earth from the effects of severe frosts. It is well known that frost never penetrates so deeply into the earth, in forests, and their immediate vicinity, as in the open fields. This results partly from the protection they afford against the action of winds, and partly from their preserving the uniform depth of the snow.* Hence the greater amount of forest in a country, the greater the protection.—Hence also even a small number of trees scattered through fields, and along roads and fences, will, by checking the force of winds, contribute in some measure to the same effect. And how easily might the number of such trees be multiplied, not only without injury to the farmer, but even to his manifest advantage, as well as to the great beauty and advantage of the country.

2d. They modify the intense heat of the summer air by evaporation from the leaves. Plants and trees absorb moisture from the earth, much of which, incapable of being appropriated to their use, is thrown off by their leaves. Their leaves are their organs of respiration, and by imparting moisture to the atmosphere they mitigate its intensity and tend to equalize its temperature. We have a familiar illustration of this in the cooling of the air in our rooms in hot weather, by sprinkling water upon the floor. Hence even scattering trees will contribute their proportion to the same effect. This is evident from the fact that orchards are cooler than naked fields; an effect attributable not wholly to the shade, but in part also to the moisture thrown off by the leaves. Hence the difficulty of drying hay in orchards.

3d. From whatever cause it may happen, I believe it is true, that more water falls in woody countries than in those that are divested of their forests. This, together with the protection which the forests afford against evaporation from the surface of the earth, and their influence in checking the violence and effect of winds even in summer, operates to prevent severe drouths, and consequently, the drying up of streams and springs. It may also be remarked, that the failure of these in time diminishes the quantity of water raised by evaporation from the earth, and thus tends to promote drouth.

If what has been said above be true, we see the duty which people owe both to themselves and to posterity. That it is true in the main, there can be no doubt. We infer, then, the duty of every one who has the means, to promote the cultivation of all kinds of trees that may be either useful or ornamental; not only fruit, but forest trees. And we earnestly request all owners of wood-lands to exercise a judicious economy in the management of them, both in regard to quantity and arrangement. Lands should always be cleared with reference to the direction of prevailing winds, and every unproductive spot of land should remain untouched. That man can hardly be forgiven, who from mere mercenary motives, cuts down nearly all the timber from his 100 acres, (more or less,) reserving, as he very complacently tells us, enough for his own use; much less he, who sweeps away every thing in the shape of a tree, (except, perhaps, a few fruit trees,) from every part of his premises, not even sparing the shade trees by the way-side. By such management, or rather mismanagement, he not only injures himself, but, to the extent of his influence, the whole community. How much better would it be for every inland country, if the clearing of the lands had been subjected to some wholesome restraints, or pursued upon scientific principles.

Again, I might argue the importance of preserving and promoting the growth of trees, on other grounds than those of interest and utility. The barren and desolate appearance of a country divested not only of its forests but even of its scattering shade trees and parched with drouth, is anything but inviting to a traveller or a man of taste. What an uninviting world would this soon become, if its physical affairs were regulated according to the taste, or rather the want of taste of some of its occupants! Even in its fallen state it has not lost all its primitive beauty, and if man would only "keep it, and dress it," it might even now be made almost a "garden," both in beauty and productiveness.

I might also urge our duty to posterity.—What will the future generations do, if the present shall continue the present system of destruction? I know of no reason why the owner of a valuable farm must necessarily clear nine-tenths of it for the purpose of accumulating property, even for his children. Does he not see that wood-lands are more valuable in almost any part of the country, than others? Will he not then better consult the interests of his children by leaving them lands in a state of nature, than in a state of exhaustion? It is true, *we* may not suffer for want of fuel, (though we may suffer other evils;) but where is our philanthropy? where our benevolence, if we are willing to sacrifice the interest of posterity to our own cupidity?

We often complain of physical evils. Some of these are evidently beyond our control; others are doubtless caused, or at least, greatly aggravated, by our own injudicious management. It is true, however, in physics, as in socials and morals, that he who violates a law must suffer its

* Snow, forest trees, and shrubs greatly check the radiation of heat from the earth.—Ed.

penalty. The time will perhaps arrive when this subject will be better understood; but in order to accomplish this much desired result, it is necessary that those who desire it should speak out on the subject. H.

Fairport, N. Y., March 20, 1846.

The Benefit of Science in Wheat Culture.

In the last volume of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Prof. Pusey, writing under date of January 6, 1846, gives the following interesting communication:

"Several accounts of the good effect of burnt clay as a manure have appeared in the Journal: having used it with success, I am induced to add my own testimony in its favor, chiefly on account of the very bad quality of the land on which it succeeded. It is a farm of about 500 acres, which I bought about seven years since, on the Oxford clay, of the very stiffest description, never plowed with less than four, sometimes with five or even six horses. The soil was like bird-lime in wet weather, and in dry summers like stone, requiring a pick-axe to break it. Many of the fields might be described as being all subsoil, there being no real mold on the surface. The average yield of wheat did not exceed 16 bushels an acre, and on some fields the thistles were more numerous than the stalks of wheat. It had the worst possible character, so that even in 1839, when prices were good, many farmers who looked at the farm declined to occupy it, and I had great difficulty in finding a tenant at all. Having bought the farm, however, chiefly because it is the most difficult sort of land to manage, (said, indeed, to defy improvement,) in order to try what could be made of it, as Lord Ducie and Mr. Morton have done at Whitfield with so much success, I underdrained the whole, in the first instance at 10 feet apart, but now at 30 feet apart, and 34 inches in depth. In order to make the land work more easily, I procured from Essex some laborers conversant with the mode of burning clay which is there practised. Into the details of that process I need not enter, as excellent accounts of it have been given in this journal by Mr. Pym, (vol. III, p. 323, and by Mr. Randell, vol. V, p. 113.) I burnt large quantities for the tenant, but until last year no record of the effect had been kept, when, seeing him apply it to a small field of 8 acres, I begged him to omit the burnt clay on one corner of the field, that we might know whether it was worth while to burn any more clay. Mr. Cheer did so accordingly. The crop was a very fine one; and after harvest he threshed out about one eighth of an acre separately. He found the result as follows:—

ONE ACRE.	WHEAT.
No manure,	37½ bushels.
80 yards burnt clay,	45¼ "
80 yards ditto, sheep-folded,	47½ "

It will be remarked that this is not a garden experiment, but applies to a whole field of wheat, and that the account was given in by the occupier of the land. Now I have lying before me the valuation at which I bought this identical field, one of the worst on the farm. It is 10s. an acre for rent, or 14*l.* for the fee-simple. Thorough draining with thorns, at 10 feet asunder, cost about 3*l.* 10s. It could now be done with pipes for 2*l.* Dressing with 80 bushels of burnt clay cost about 2*l.* 5s. The crop must have been worth this year about 17*l.*, or nearly the fee-simple of the land and the cost of the improvements. It will be observed that on a third lot the land was dressed with sheep-folding, in addition to the burnt clay, but that the increase of yield was trifling. The manure, in fact, was more than the crop would bear, and the wheat was consequently laid by the wet summer. This is a conclusive proof that the burnt clay, in this instance, acted as a manure, and not merely mechanically. I do not mean that burnt clay will always act as a manure, indeed I know that it sometimes fails to do so, and there is yet much to learn on the subject; but this case of success being beyond suspicion of accident, I have thought right to detail the circumstances of the trial, as an encouragement to the owners and tenants of the worst and most expensive kind of heavy land, which I believe to be the Oxford clay, where it is not covered with soil of a different quality. This farm at Longworth is that on which the trial of the plows reserved from Shrewsbury took place last autumn; and Mr. Parkes, in his report on the implements, bears witness to its obstinate nature."

Here is an instance in which a "Professer"—the worst kind of a book farmer, purchased 500 acres of land, which had doubtless been regarded as untillable, since the time when Julius Cæsar conquered Britain; and, by *the aid of science*, made "the first crop nearly pay," not only "for the improvements, but the fee-simple of the land!"

How to make Compost.

Mr. W. E. Russell, of New Lisbon, Ohio, asks us to publish in the Farmer, the composition of one or more varieties of Compost, and the best method of preparing them. He states that he does not find anything satisfactory on the subject in Liebig, Boussingault, and the writings of other authors; and adds, that lime can be burnt on his place, or near to it, at 6 or 7 cents a bushel. Ashes can be had at 8 to 10 cents a bushel; charcoal at 3 to 3½ cents; barnyard manure at 12 cents for a two horse wagon load; salt at $1,50 a barrel; gypsum at $11 a ton; marsh muck and leached ashes for the hauling 1½ miles. His "soil is mostly composed of clay and sand, underlaid at various depths with a stratum of lime."

If we knew just how much vegetable mold there is in Mr. R.'s soil, and what amount of *phosphates, sulphates, and chlorides*, of lime,

magnesia, iron, potash, and soda, it contained, (which an analysis would reveal,) we could prescribe a Compost that would fit his case to the dot of an *i*.

To prepare compost, however, on a common plan, dig your swamp muck and dry it well (if you can under shelter) before you haul it to your barn yard, or into the field where the compost heap is to be used. One pound of dry peat will absorb several pounds of water. Hence the great gain in drying previous to hauling.—Spread this on dry earth one foot in thickness. Spread over the muck a layer of slaked lime four inches in depth, and mix the two together.—Place above this, first a layer of manure, stable or barnyard, eight or ten inches thick, and a layer of leached ashes of equal thickness. If you add one third *unleached* ashes in place of the leached, the compost will be much improved, The alternate layers of manure and ashes can be built up four feet or more, drawing in on all sides, and covering the whole heap with a mixture of gypsum and muck six inches deep, to absorb all gases, and retain them. If you have reason to believe that your soil lacks soda, chlorine, and iron—of the latter there is probably no deficiency—then dissolve in water 50 lbs. of green vitriol (sulphate of iron,) and twice as much common salt (chloride of sodium,) and apply the brine to the compost heap.

We commend the following to the attention of corn growers. It is taken from the Farmer's Library. —

Preparation of Seed Corn.

My corn crop was increased about 33 per cent., by a simple preparation of the seed as follows:

At noon of the day before planting, 18th May, I put my seed-corn to soak in a strong decoction of copperas water, say 2 lbs. copperas to warm soft water sufficient to cover a bushel of corn. The next morning took out a peck, added a pint or more of soft soap, stirred it thoroughly, then put on plaster enough to make it convenient for planting, say one quart. The whole field was planted with the seed thus prepared, except 4 rows, which were planted with the seed without any preparation. The after culture of the whole was alike—passing through each way with the cultivator, and hoeing twice. The four rows last mentioned were cut up, harvested, and the corn weighed and measured by itself; also four rows next adjoining, the seed of which had been prepared as above. The produce of the four rows of unprepared seed was eleven bushels and a half. The product of the four rows from the prepared seed was seventeen bushels—a difference of five and and a half bushels of ears in one hundred and twenty hills. The yield of the remainder of the field averaged fully equal to the four rows measured.

The difference in the growth and appearance of the corn of prepared and unprepared seed was striking from the time of its appearance above the ground until it tasselled—the former looking green and vigorous, the latter puny and yellow. It was all cut down by the frost when about three inches high, but came on finely after the first of June. There was scarcely a soft ear in the field, excepting on the four rows of unprepared seed. These were about a week later in ripening than that from the prepared seed. The soil is a sandy loam. The whole expense of preparing the bushel and three pecks of seed did not exceed 62½ cents. The increased produce of the field by preparing the seed was over 200 bushels of ears. Lansing Wetmore

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Cheap Paint.—An Ontario Farmer gives the following recipe for a cheap paint. He says he has tried it on brick, and finds it well calculated to preserve them, and prefers it to oil paint. He says, also, that it will last longer on rough siding of wood than oil paint will on planed siding or boards.

Take one bushel of unslacked lime and slack it with cold water; when slacked, add 50 lbs. of Spanish whiting, 17 lbs. of salt, and 13 lbs. of sugar. Strain the mixture through a wire sieve and it will be fit for use, after reducing with cold water. In order to give it a good color, three coats are necessary on brick, and two on wood. It may be laid on with a brush similar to whitewash. Each coat must have sufficient time to dry before the next is applied.

For painting inside walls, take as before, one bushel of unslacked lime, 3 lbs. of sugar, 5 lbs. of salt, and prepare as above, and apply with a brush.

You can make any color: use for yellow, Ochre instead of whiting; for lemon color, Ochre and Chrome Yellow; for lead and slate color, Lamp-black; for blue, Indigo; for green, chrome green. The different kinds of paint will not cost more than one-fourth as much as oil paints, including labor of putting on.

Cut Worms.—To the remark that "cut worms may be destroyed by continued tillage and a naked and open soil," I beg to say that the cut-worm would not be found in corn, were it not planted in sward or sod-land. They are the progeny of a species of beetle or other insect, which could never propagate its kind without the aid of dung, which is found in grass fields, which have been fed by horses or cattle, and in this they enclose their egg or eggs, and sink them a given distance below the surface; hence, an autumnal or winter plowing of such land destroys them by exposure to the rains and frosts of that inclement season—a doctrine which at least has met the concurrence of every practical man among us.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Cultivation of Indian Corn.

EDITOR GEN. FARMER:—Enclosed I send you a communication from a gentleman of R. I., whose name has gone the rounds of the newspapers, upon the subject of cultivating corn, &c. As it is accompanied with a wish that it may prove serviceable to myself and others, I send it to you that you may insert it, or such portions of it as you may deem of interest to the readers of your valuable journal. If you do not publish any of it, of course no objections will be taken by

Yours respectfully, AGRICOLA.

West Bloomfield, March, 1846.

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., March 3, 1846.

I. P. JENKS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 29th Jan. was received yesterday. You say that the New York Courier & Enquirer states that I raised from eight acres a crop worth $695 66. There are two mistakes in the statement. The quantity of land planted was 8 acres and 18½ rods; the amount $605 65, as printed in the Herald of the Times, published at Neport, R. I., as follows:

593 bushels of shelled corn, at 80 cts. per bushel,		$474 40
50 do ears refuse corn,, at 15 cts. do		7 50
3 large ox cart loads Sweeds turnips, 12½ do		18 75
20 tons of stalks and fodder, at $4 50 per ton,		90 00
5 large ox wagon loads of sweet pumpkins, $3 a load,		15 00
		$605 65

The errors were probably committed by some editor in copying from another paper.

The amount of corn was ascertained by shelling average baskets. The field was planted on shares, and the crop divided by baskets. Every basket was filled and tallied in presence of both parties,—the field averaging 73 bushels and 2½ quarts per acre of sound corn. One selected acre, 13½ by 12 rods, yielded 89 bushels and 18½ quarts. The seed used was the small species of cap corn, planted scarcely 3 feet apart each way. The stalks were not so large as some other kinds produce, but producing more ears than the large generally do, and better filled, with a small cob. The soil was rather wet. The west end of the field, I should say, was a gravelly clay, the gravel quite small; as we proceed eastward, less gravel, with a bluish clay. About two acres at the east end was a gravelly loam, which produced the smallest corn.

The field was spread over with Menhaden or bony fish, in 1841, at the rate of about 50 barrels to the acre, and since been used for a sheep pasture until last spring when I spread about 20 loads of barn-yard manure, mixed with sea weed, on six acres, previous to plowing. The remainder was planted without being manured; it was the best part of the lot, and the corn was an average. The manure was drawn on the field before the first of March, when it was dug over and left until the first of April, and then again dug over. I then deposited it in small heaps for convenience in spreading, and spread it no faster than I plowed it in, that the different salts and gases might not evaporate and thus lose their nutritive influence.

I plow about 5 inches deep, with the furrow slice as narrow as it will turn over and lay flat. I harrowed about six acres with a heavy ox harrow, three times in a place. The remainder I rolled with a heavy roller. I could discover no difference in the corn on the harrowed or rolled; but I think it was one third more work to tend the rolled than the harrowed, of equal quantity.

I manured about one acre of the dampest of it in the hill. In preparing the seed I soaked it in a strong solution of copperas water, 12 or 15 hours, and then, after draining, mixed air slacked lime with it until the grains would separate, and covered it as soon as dropped to prevent it from shrinking. It was not troubled by the birds or worms.

My manner of attending to corn is, as soon as it is up sufficient to discover the rows, to commence harrowing or using the cultivator, and generally go over it four or five times in a row each way. In weeding I am careful to loosen the ground around the plants, and remove all hard substances from the corn, and put a little fine mold around the plants. The second hoeing I make a small flat hill, and leave the hill lowest around the plants as much as I can conveniently, in order to conduct the rain to the roots. About the time the plants begin to put forth for ears, I go over my fields and pull up the weeds that are in the hills, and chop the others off just under the surface of the soil. I prefer letting the tops remain until the tassel begins to curl.—I think by cutting them sooner the stalk will bleed and take some nourishment from the ears.

I have followed the above mode of cultivating Indian Corn for a number of years, and have always been successful. I came to the decision in favor of small flat hills, from experience. A number of years ago I had a field of about six acres; I hoed one half of it the old way, by making large hills—the other part as above described. The result was, I harvested nearly one fourth more from the small than the large hills, the tillage being the same on the whole lot.—My neighbors, seeing my success, have generally adopted the same plan, and express themselves fully satisfied with the result.

I have thus given you a true account of our estimate of the crop raised, and my manner of cultivation,—hoping it may be useful to yourself and others, as I consider agricultural pursuits the most honorable as they are the main support of all our free institutions.

Respectfully yours, LAWTON TAYLOR.

P. S. The estimate of the crop would fall short of the amount it would command, as corn has been selling on the Island for 85 cents per bushel, and corn fodder from 8 to $10 per ton. The turnip crop was very much injured by the drouth, in July.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR 1846.

HORSES.

Best Stud, vol. Trans. &	$3	Third best do., v. Trans. &	1
Second best, do.	2	Best colt, 2 or 3 years old	3
Third best, do.	1	Second best do.,	2
Best pair Matched do.	3	Third best do., v. Trans &	1
Second best,	3	Best yearling colt,	3
Third best, vol. Trans. &	1	Second best,	2
Best Mare, (with colt,) do.	3	Third best, vol. Trans. &	1
Second best do.,	3		

CATTLE, Class I.

Thorough-bred Durhams, Herefords, Devons, and Ayrshires.

Best bull over 2 years old,	$8	Best bull calf,	1
Best bull, under 2 years old, vol. Trans. &	3	Best heifer do.,	1

CATTLE, Class II.—*Native or Grade.*

Best bull, over two years old, vol. Trans. &	$6	Second Best, v. Trans. &	1
Second best,	5	Best fatted animal, for beef,	3
Third best,	3	Second best, vol. Trans. &	1
Best bull, from 1 to 2 years old, vol. Trans. &	4	Best pair working oxen,	5
Second best,	3	Second best,	3
Third best,	2	Third best, vol. Trans. &	1
Best bull calf,	2	Best milch cow, v. Trans. &	5
Second best. vol. Trans.		Second best,	3
Best pair steers, 3 years old, trained,	5	Third best, vol. Trans. &	1
Second best,	3	Fourth best, vol. Trans.	
Third best, vol. Trans, &	1	Best heifer, under 3 years old,	3
Best pair fatted oxen, Colman's Reports and	1	Second best, vol. Trans. &	1
		Third best, vol. Trans.	

SHEEP.—*Long or Coarse Wooled.*

Best buck, vol. Trans. &	$2	Best 3 ewes, vol. Trans &	2
Second best,	2	Second best,	2

SHEEP.—*Fine-Wooled.*

Best buck, vol. Trans. &	$5	Best three lambs, do.	2
Second best, do.	3	Second best,	2
Third best, do.	1	Third best, vol. Trans. &	1
Best three ewes, do.	3	Best 3 fatted sheep, Col. Rep.	
Second best, do.	2	Second best,	2
Third best, do.	1	Third best, vol. Trans.	

SWINE.

Best boar, vol. Trans. &	3	Third best, vol. Trans. &	1
Second best.	2	Four best pigs, under 8 months,	3
Third best, vol. Trans. &	1	Second best, vol. Trans. &	1
Best sow, with her pigs,	3		
Second best,	2		

FIELD CROPS.

Best acre of wheat,	four vols. Transactions and $5
Second best, do.,	Colman's Reports and 3
Third best, do.,	" " 2
Fourth best, do.,	vol. Transactions and 1
Best field of ten acres or more,	four vols. Tr. & Col. Rep.
Best field, from five to ten acres,	Colman's Reports.
Best acre of Indian Corn,	Colman's Reports and 3
Second best, do.,	vol. Transactions and 3
Third best, do.,	" 2
Fourth best, do.,	vol. American Institute and 1
Best acre of oats,	vol. Transactions and 2
Second best, do.,	" 1
Third best, do.,	vol. Transactions.
Best acre of peas,	5
Second best, do.,	3
Third best, do.,	vol. Transactions.
Best acre of potatoes,	5
Second best, do.,	3
Third best, do.,	vol. Transactions.
Best half-bushel of potatoes grown from seed,	5
Second best, do. do.	do., 3
Third best, do. do.	do., vol. Trans.
Best half-acre ruta baga,	5
Second best half acre ruta baga,	$3
Third best, do.,	vol. Transactions.
Best half-acre of mangle wurtzel,	5
Second best, do.,	3
Third best, do.,	vol. Transactions.
Best half-acre sugar beet,	5
Second best, do.,	3
Third best, do.,	vol. Transactions.
Best quarter acre of carrots,	5
Second best, do.,	3
Third best, do.,	vol, Transactions.
Best quarter acre of parsneps,	5
Second best, do.,	3
Third best. do.,	vol. Transactions.

BUTTER, HONEY, AND SUGAR.

Best 10 lbs. butter,	$3
Second best,	vol. Transactions.
Best 20 lbs. packed butter, made in May or June,	3
Second best,	vol. Transactions.
Best 10 lbs. honey,	3
Second best,	two vols. Genesee Farmer.
Best 10 lbs. maple sugar,	3
Second best,	two vols. Genesee Farmer.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Best 10 yards home made flannel,	$3
Second best,	two vols. Genesee Farmer.
Best 10 yards domestic fulled cloth,	3
Second best,	two vols. Genesee Farmer.
Best one-fourth lb. sewing silk,	3
Second best,	vol. Transactions.
Third best,	two vols. Genesee Farmer.
Best specimen of domestic manufactured silk,	3
Second best,	vol. Transactions.
Third best,	two vols. Genesee Farmer.

PLOWING MATCH.

To the owner of the team which plows one-fourth of an acre best within seventy-five minutes, ..Col. Rep. & $2
Second best, ... vol. Transactions and 2
Third best, ... two vols. Genesee Farmer and 2
Fourth best, ... 2

The depth of the furrow must not be less than *seven* inches, and the width not less than *twelve* inches. Single or double team, at the option of the plowman.

ON FARMS.

For the best managed farm, not less than 40 acres, reference being had to the general system of management and the profits obtained, rather than to natural advantages or expensive improvements, ... Colman's Reports and $4
Second best, ... vol. Transactions and 3
Third best, ... Washington's Letters and 2
Fourth best, ... two vols. Genesee Farmer and 1

Committee for the east side of the Genesee River.—John H. Robinson, Henrietta.—Caleb K. Hobbie, Irondequoit,—Gideon Ramsdell, Perinton,—Samuel P. Gould, Brighton,—Samuel Miller, Penfield.

The list of premiums named above is also offered for the best farms on the *west side* of the Genesee River.

Committee for the west side of the Genesee River.—Wm. Garbutt, Wheatland,—F. P. Root, Sweden,—Wm. Otis, Gates,—Jesse Harmon, Ogden,—Geo. C. Latin, Greece.

☞ Persons desiring to compete for premiums on farms are requested to give notice to either of the Committees, or to James P. Fogg, Treasurer of the Society, at the Rochester Seed Store, as early as the first of June. The committee will visit them all, once or more, during the summer.

☞ The next meeting of the Society will be held on the *second Tuesday* of August, over the Rochester Seed Store, for the purpose of appointing awarding committees, and making other arrangements for the Annual Fair.

JOHN H. ROBINSON, *President.*
James H. Watts, *Rec. Sec'y.*
Feb. 10, 1846.

Give us large crops which leave the land better than they found it, both making the farmer and the farm rich at once.

Destroy all Noxious Plants.

OUR readers need not be told that Wheatland is famous for producing large crops of clean wheat. One part of the process, as practiced by the farmers in this town, we have witnessed, and hasten to commend to our readers. It is the diligent extirpation with the hoe of every weed and noxious plant in a whole wheat field, that nothing but *clean wheat* may grow. If the seeds of chess, cockle, burrs, daisies, Canada thistles, &c., &c., are not permitted to form in any field, road, or lane, most of these pests will soon cease to trouble the husbandman.

The old and trite maxim, "a stitch in time saves nine," applies with great force to the destruction of all weeds before they go to seed. If no man took into his barn anything but pure wheat, oats, barley, corn, peas, beans, rye, flax, clover, timothy, and herds grass, the manure of his barn-yard would cease to be a magazine of the seed of fifty different plants, and all calculated to rob his crops of their appropriate nourishment. The English agriculturists find it a great task to keep their lands clean; and the same difficulty is experienced in all the older portions of this country. The subject is one of great practical importance, and has not received that general attention in New York, which it deserves.

Care in the use of clean seed for every crop is not sufficiently attended to. Look well to this point, and allow no tory weed, burr docks, elders, red root, nor Canada thistles to grow on or about your premises.

A TREATISE ON MILCH COWS, whereby the quality and quantity of milk which any cow will give may be accurately determined by observing natural marks or external indications alone; the length of time she will continue to give milk, &c. By M. FRANCIS GUENON, of Libourne, France. With introductory remarks on the Cow and the Dairy, by JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor of the Farmers' Library. Published by GREELY & MCELRATH, New York. 1846.

WE are indebted to its publishers for a copy of this work. It is neatly printed and illustrated with numerous descriptive engravings. We refer those interested in the subject to an examination of its pages. For sale by D. M. DEWEY, Arcade News Room, Rochester. Price, 37½ cents, in pamphlet form—62½ cents, bound.

WISCONSIN PLANTS.—Mr. M. SPEARS of Milwaukie, W. T., (in a letter containing a remittance for a club of new subscribers,) says:

"I raised 325 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of corn, by my own labor, the last season, and found time to collect and preserve 500 plants. I would like to exchange with you, or any other farmers in your region. If there are any farmers who are pleased with the study of Botany, and would like to get some of our Wisconsin plants, I would be glad to exchange. Direct to MORE SPEARS, Milwaukie, W. T."

How to make Soap.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If you think the following article worthy of an insertion in your valuable paper, it is at your service. I have seen a great many well written articles on agriculture, cookery, &c., &c., but as I do not recollect of seeing anything written on "making soap," I will give you the following, which is the result of years of experience:

First, set up your tub as usual, with sticks and straw, and then put your lime (slaked) on the straw to the depth of three or four inches—then take a long stick that will come a few inches above the top of the tub—wind a hay rope around the stick, nearly its whole length—let the stick go through the tub two or three inches, then you can draw your lye without putting your hands into it underneath. Put your grease into the kettle, and turn in about two quarts (or enough to cover the bottom of the kittle) of your strongest lye. Boil a few minutes, and then turn in a little more lye, and continue to pour in as the lye boils over, until your kettle is about two-thirds or three-fourths full, when you can fill up the kittle, and after skimming the contents well, dip out and empty it in the barrel. Put in two pounds rosin to one barrel of soap. If your lye is of sufficient strength, you will be sure to have good soap. I have heard people complain a great deal that they did not have good luck in making soap. Their ashes were not good or not made from good wood or something or other. But if the above directions are carefully followed, I can assure them that they will have no reason to complain of poor luck, or anything of the kind.

N. B.—Clear grease does not require more than ten minutes boiling, but where there are bones, it takes longer time. Some people put lime in the cask or tub, but the main use of lime is to strain the lye, and make it pure—therefore it should be put on the top of the straw at the bottom of the tub.—*Maine Cul.*

For the Genesee Farmer.

PLASTER ON STABLE FLOORS.—"S. W.," of Waterloo, recommends that every farmer should keep plaster in his stable. I will inform him that if his floors are of wood, he may find, in a year or two, that a dry rot has progressed under the plaster which may let his horse's foot through a hole of its own size in the plank, though to sight it may appear perfectly sound. Such was my experience, where a box of plaster had stood on my barn floor for about a year or eighteen months. L.

Catharine, N. Y., April 1846.

FOR GRUBS IN SHEEP'S HEADS.—Light a pipe, insert the stem a good way up the nostril of the sheep, cover the bowl with a handkerchief, and blow the tobacco smoke vigorously through the stem up each nostril.

Science and Agriculture.

We copy the following judicious observations on the application of science to agriculture, &c., from the Cheshire, (England,) Chronicle:

"It is as important to the country that agriculture should be scientifically understood and studied as that manufacturing science should progress. The mere culture of the land is nothing, except it be conducted on the best possible principles. To plow and manure, to sow and reap, to break up and lay down land, to breed and to rear stock, and to farm and to labor on a farm, merely as they who have passed did, is no great merit. This is merely to exercise an imitative talent. The resources of the mind ought to be brought to the labor; and profiting not only by experience, but in learning by experiment, we may hope to see improvement progress in an equal ratio in agriculture as in mechanics; and the knowledge that the stores of experimental philosophy affords to be applied to this, the most useful of all arts, because it produces the raw material on which the human race is fed and clothed. When the merely operative farmer knows the value of science, he will see that it is the best auxiliary to the production of agribultural wealth; and learn the secret why his better informed neighbor, who has devoted some attention to such pursuits, has beat him in the career of enterprize. Agricultural societies are peculiarly beneficial in communicating this knowledge. They bring the results of all systems into competition; and must set those who are behind in the contest thinking why they are so. Whatever experiments have been tried, whatever failures experienced, are brought under the review of all, the first as lessons to instruct, and the last as rocks to avoid. The real value of crosses in breeding, of intermixtures of soils, of the action of peculiar manures, of the introduction of seeds, and of the utility of implements, are tested. The landlord and the tenant, whose interests are identical, are brought together, and may profit by the intercourse."

From the Boston Cultivator.

Poultry.

Messrs. Editors:—I doubt whether there are any animals kept by the farmer, which will yield him more real profit than domesticated fowls. If proper care be taken with them, and they are allowed to roam at large about the farm yard and premises, they will produce eggs sufficient to bring in a profit double the amount of their expenses; provided, however, all hens will do as well as mine have done the past year.—Yet, I doubt whether hens generally deposit so large an amount of eggs in the same space of time, as the annexed statement will show.

From April 1st, 1845, to April 1st, 1846, I have sold in market 282 dozen of eggs, (being the produce of 23 hens,) at an average price of 16¼ cents per doz.; amounting to $37,63 cts. Sold also from the same, $8,00 worth of chickens, which, added to $37,63, makes a total of $45,63.

During the same length of time they have consumed 24 bushels of corn, worth 80 cts. per bushel; amounting to $29,20. This sum deducted from $45,63 leaves a profit in my favor of $25,98.

I have made no account of the eggs and chickens used in my family, (which has been not a few.) If I had done this, the balance in my favor would have been increased several dollars. I will offset this, however, by the damage done by the hens on the farm.

Let no one say hereafter, that there is no profit in keeping fowls, if properly managed. One great reason why farmers think there is no profit, is because they never take the trouble to ascertain what their eggs come to in dollars and cents. They will put an over estimate on the grain fed out, and pay but little regard to what their hens produce in return.

My method of keeping hens is attended with but little expense and trouble. Some of my neighbors take great pains during the winter season, with supplying their fowls with fresh meat, or liver, and varieties of grain, &c.; yet they do not seem to get any more eggs in consequence. I make use of little except corn and scalded meal; the latter, however, but once or twice a week. I keep plenty of old mortar in and about their roosting places, (which is about half under ground,) and occasionally throw in a hod of ashes for them to roll in, which is an excellent preventive of lice.

I pay particular regard to the time of feeding early in the morning, and just before sunset.—Some make a practice of keeping a quantity of corn before their fowls day after day, and let them eat at their leisure. I do not coincide exactly with this practice; I believe in regularity in feeding fowls, as well as hogs, cattle, horses, &c.

There is no profit, in my opinion, resulting from raising chickens, other than for one's own use. I commonly kill off my old hens and keep my pullets over, being much better to lay, I think.

Thus much I have said in regard to domestic fowls, making it appear that there is as much profit in keeping hens as any animal kind a farmer can have, considering their value.

Albert Todd.

Smithfield, R. I., April 1, 1846.

Substitute for Potatoes.—A Western paper suggests the propriety of growing *artichokes* as a substitute, in some degree, for potatoes—and on the authority of Ellsworth's reports, states that they are better spring feed for hogs, cattle, and sheep, than the potato, at a diminution of cost in production.

For the Genesee Farmer.

The Culture of Potatoes.

Mr. Editor :—The rot among potatoes has given rise to many theories respecting its cause—none of them, I believe, satisfactory. That it cannot be attributed to any particular state of the weather, or to any particular kind of soil, is proved by its prevailing so universally in this country as well as in Europe. The belief at one time entertained by a few, that all at once the potato had failed from the want of new varieties, has, too, gone the way of other theories.

Whether it arises from animalculæ, or "*the absence of a trace of copper in the soil*," or from fungi, let the learned decide. In the mean time, let the farmers note what experience teaches, and if they cannot find out the cause, at least, by different methods of cultivation, endeavor to find out a cure. Having suffered much for two or three years past by the rot, and having read of lime being of service in preventing it, I concluded to give it a trial. For that purpose I had my seed potatoes, which were carefully selected from the remains of my diseased crop the year before, cut and rolled in newly slaked lime, and put in the hills of some a little lime ; others, lime and ashes—plaster and ashes, and ashes alone. When harvested I could perceive but little difference, and that little I thought was in favor of the ashes.

They were *all* sound. I had them put in a dry celler, and left a free circulation of air so long as I could with safety from the frost. Mine were planted early—before any of my neighbors. Theirs were much larger than mine, and appeared perfectly sound, and they thought they had got the better of me this time. I began to think so myself, but in a short time their finest looking potatoes began to exhibit dark spots—then an examination was made of those in heaps, as well as those in the cellar, and those in the former, particularly, were found to be decaying in great quantities. Mine were and are perfectly sound. When my hands were busy planting them last spring, a person passing in the road stopped to see what we were doing, and on learning, said, as he was going for a load of lime, he would try some on his potatoes when he planted them. I have since been informed, for he resides some miles distant, that where he used lime his potatoes were sound, and where he did not, in the same field, they were unsound ; and so well convinced was he and his neighbors of the benefit of the lime, that they intended to do the same this year. I would recommend early planting and the use of lime. Mine were plastered when they were about a foot high. B.

Harewood, Pa., April, 1846.

Hay and Oats as Feed for Horses.—Twenty five pounds of oats, on a fair average, have been found equivalent to fifty pounds of good hay in nutritious qualities.

Raising Potatoes.

The important question now presents itself—How shall we raise potatoes ? For the plague may be on them again. Every reflecting farmer who has read the Cultivator for a year past, has learned much on this subject, from the numerous facts that have been presented. We have given our opinion that the disease was owing to the atmospheric influence, and a number of correspondents have expressed the same opinion. But allowing this or any other general cause for the malady, it appears evident that there are numerous predisposing causes, and that preventives may be used with partial, perhaps with general, though not invariably with universal success.

Therefore avoid as much as possible predisposing causes, use preventives, and thus

> "Act well your part and do your best,
> And leave to Omnipotence the rest."

In the first place, select for planting those kinds of potatoes that are least liable to injury from this disease.

Early planting has in most cases been in some measure a preventive of rot, as the potatoes were grown, and vegetation had ceased before the disease commenced.

Early kinds of potatoes have escaped more than late ones, for the reason above given.

Potatoes have done better on soils tolerable light and dry, than on wet heavy soils.

High, airy situations should be prefered to low damp situations, where the air is damp, heavy, and more chilly on cool nights.

A northern exposure should be preferred to a southern.

New lands either recently from the forest, or sward land, are more favorable than old lands.

Animal manure should not be used, or it should be well composed or decomposed, and then used sparingly, and spread, and mixed intimately with the soil.

Pasture lands, that are not very poor, will be favorable for avoiding the rot.

Applying lime or plaster to the seed before planting, seems to be a remedy in some measure.

Lime, ashes, salt, plaster, soot, charcoal, and some other substances have favorable effects, not only in preventing the disease, but some of them serve as a manure in promoting the growth of the potato. There are various ways of using these ; some are used alone ; in some cases several are mixed ; and the proportions have been varied by different experimenters. We have published various experiments and the results.—*Boston Cultivator.*

The Better Way.—The sons of the poor die rich ; while the sons of the rich die poor!—What an encouragement to toil through life, acquiring wealth to ruin our children ! Better to use our money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry, and let them take care of themselves.

Indian Corn for Soiling and Fodder.

We doubt whether the value of Indian Corn is more than half known yet among the generality of farmers; and if the unparalleled drought throughout the country last summer should have a tendency to teach it to them, the terrible lesson may be looked upon as a mercy rather than a scourge, from a benificent Providence. During the past eight months, thousands of animals have perished or been sacrificed for want of grass or fodder to sustain them, all of which might have been saved and kept in good condition, had each farmer sown a few acres of corn for soiling and fodder. We saw last summer, on a light sandy soil, a crop of corn growing, which turned out six tons of excellent dry fodder per acre. It was sown on the first day of July, in drills three feet apart. The land was plowed deep, and highly manured. This crop was the means of saving a superior herd of cows from starvation. Henceforth, however promising the grass and hay crop may be, let no farmer depend entirely upon it, but let him sow a few acres of corn for summer soiling, or to be cured for winter's use. He will then be tolerably independent of a capricious season.

When corn is tolerably advanced in its growth it completely shades the ground, and the drought will have little effect upon it. A larger crop may usually be grown in drills than when sown broad cast; and if these drills be two or two and a half feet apart, we believe it will be found better than nearer, especially in a very dry season, as the cultivator can be often run between the rows, stirring the ground effectually, and neutralizing, in a measure, the effects of dry weather. We reccommend sowing at least one acre of corn for fodder, for every five head of cattle kept on the farm. If there be an overplus of hay it is very easily disposed of.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Hints to Housekeepers.—Woolens should be washed in very hot suds and not rinsed.—Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed in a stone jar, and covered with molasses.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.

Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

It is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vinegar, and keep it corked tight.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens; wrap them in strong paper. Steele is injured by lying in woolens.—*Am. Trav.*

Oat Fodder for Horses.

At a discussion had at a meeting of the Darlington (Eng.) Farmers' Club, Dec. 8th, on the best and cheapest mode of keeping draught horses during winter, Mr. Trotter said:

"I have paid some attention to the subject of keeping of draught horses during winter: for the last three years I have adopted quite a different mode to what I previously followed. My method formerly, was to allow my draught horses each 2 bushels of oats per week, together with 1 bushel of beans and as much hay as they could eat, generally clover hay. For the last three winters I have fed them almost entirely on cut oat-sheaf—cut into half-inch chaff—which has been a very great saving to me.

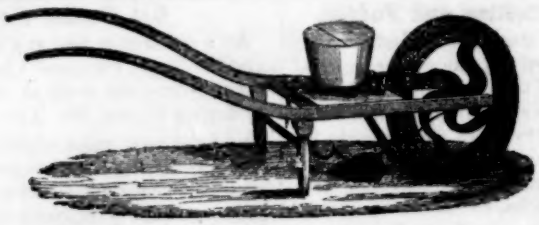
In an oat crop of about 40 stooks per acre, which might yield near 60 bushels, the feed of a draught horse averages 2 sheaves per day, or 14 sheaves per week, which would be about a bushel and 3 pecks per week, if they had been thrashed out, which is a saving of a peck of oats per week, each horse, from what I formerly gave them; besides, I save the bushel of beans per week, and the clover hay, which was a very considerable item. When I first changed my mode of feeding, the horses improved in condition wonderfully, thus showing that it suits them well. When they are very hard worked, I allow them half a peck of oats at dinner time besides the cut sheaf.

Last winter I had only 18 acres of oats; those kept 12 draft horses, besides four young ones occasionally. This quantity of oats would not have served me through the year, had I not pursued this system of feeding."—*Lon. Ag. Gaz.*

Bronzing of Medals, and Ornaments of Copper, &c.—Having thoroughly cleaned and polished the surface of the specimen, with a brush apply the common crocus powder, previously made into a paste with water. When dry, place it in an iron ladle, or on a common fire-shovel, over a clear fire for about one minute; and when sufficiently cool, polish with a plate-brush. By this process a bronze similar to that on tea-urns is produced; the shade depending upon the duration of the exposure to the fire.

By substituting finely powdered plumbago for crocus powder in the above process, a beautiful, deep, and permanent bronze appearance is produced.

English Grain and Flour Measure.—A friend informs us, says the Pennsylvania Inquirer, that the English quarter of wheat is 560 lbs., or a quarter of a ton, and is equal to eight English bushels of seventy pounds each, or nine and one-eighth American bushels of sixty pounds.—The English sack of flour weighs 280 lbs., and seven sacks are equal to ten American barrels of 196 pounds each.



Pratt's Corn Planter and Seed Sower.

Pratt's Corn Planter.

We have received an inquiry from a Seneca county farmer relative to Corn Planters. He wishes to know where a good machine, *worked by horse power*, may be obtained, and at what price. We are unable to give the desired information,—and presume there is not such an article in the country. "*Pratt's Corn Planter and Seed Sower*," represented in the above engraving, is, we believe, the only planting machine manufactured in this vicinity. It is favorably spoken of by those who have witnessed its operation. We have had no opportunity of testing its utility, and cannot speak of it from personal knowledge. The editor of the Southern Planter, in a notice of the machine, says:

"It is simple in its construction and unerring in operation. Suppose the ground to be prepared for the seed, the wedge-like projection on the face of the wheel makes a furrow of the proper depth, into which the seed are dropped through a small tube leading to it. On the side edge of the wheel are pin holes into which pins may be screwed at pleasure; in the revolution of the wheel these pins strike and raise the projecting end of the lever, by which a slide, connected with the other end of the lever moving through the bottom of the hopper, is drawn forward. In this slide there is an opening into which the seed falls, and this movement of the lever draws this opening forward over the upper end of the tube through which the seed falls into the furrow. After the pin has passed round and let the lever fall, the slide is drawn back into its original position by a spring at the other end, and is again ready for another operation. The hole in the bottom of the hopper can be altered, at pleasure, to pass different sized seeds, or different quantities of the same seed, and the position of the pins can be varied according to the distance required between the droppings; an apparatus is affixed which secures a regular and even covering of the seed.

"The machine is rolled forward by hand, and the furrowing, dropping, and covering, are all accomplished by the machine, saving thereby the use (where the ground is checked) of two horses, two plows and two hands, doing the work with much more regularity than it can possibly be accomplished by the most skillful dropper."

The machine is manufactured and for sale at the Steam Factory of Mr. E. TAYLOR, No. 6 Hill street, Rochester.

MITCHELL'S MAP OF NEW YORK.—We are indebted to the Rev. N. J. RICE, (general agent for the sale of Mitchell's Maps in Western New York,) for a large and splendid Map of this State, with its counties, towns, cities, villages, internal improvements, &c. It is embellished with four handsomely engraved views of important national events that have occurred within the limits of the State. All the counties and towns in the State are arranged, in a tabular form, in the margin of the map, with the population according to the last census. Price, $2 75.

Mr. RICE will furnish the above map, through his agents, in all the counties of Western N. Y., at the publishers' price. Also, in like manner, the following Maps from Mitchell's Establishment, Philadelphia, viz: Map of the World—Reference and Distance Map of the U. S.—The National Map of the American Republic—Tanner's Universal Atlas, (with 72 maps,)—New Map of Texas, Oregon, and California—A New Map of the Western States—and a variety of Pocket Maps, &c. &c. The office of the general agent is at No. 10 Exchange street, Rochester.

IN the absence of the Editor, we adopt the subjoined notice from the American Agriculturist:

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE.—We are glad to hail the appearance of this able and high toned journal again, for we feared it might not be continued another year. It abounds with valuable articles, both agricultural and scientific, and we earnestly commend it to the attention of our readers as worthy of their support. It is conducted by Dr. E. Emmons, State Geologist, and A. Osborn, Esq., Albany, N. Y. The present number has a beautiful steel-engraved portrait of Governor Wright, and several other embellishments. It contains 160 pages, and is as well got up as the best European journals of the kind. The price is only $2 a year. We shall think it a disgrace to the country if this work is not well sustained.

SCARE-CROWS.—Suspend bright sheets of tin on tall poles, at proper distances, through your corn fields, and the crows will not disturb your corn, as the least wind causes a reflection that will prove just as frightful to them as an explosion of gunpowder or the report of a gun. We have tried this plan for several years and never without success.—*American Farmer.*

Burrall's Corn Sheller and Separator.

This is a very neat and compact machine, invented and manufactured by T. D. Burrall, of Geneva, N. Y. We have seen it in operation, and think it works admirably. The principle upon which it operates is simple and ingenious. It is for sale at the Seed Stores, on Front street, in this city. Price, $10.

In noticing this machine the Cultivator gives the following communication:—

When will wonders cease? Do not stare, gentle readers, for it is even so. Mr. T. D. Burrall, of Geneva, has made an improvement in the simple implement of a corn-sheller, which "takes the rag off" of all its predecessors. It cannot be beat. Why, just look at the above cut. See how simple it is—all iron—strong and substantial, and what is more, it cannot easily be put out of order. Durable too—last a man's life time. Why, there is nothing of it—a mere pocket edition. Still its operation is wonderful; it strips the kernel clean from the cob, without breaking either the corn or the cob; and what is more, it not only separates the corn from the cob, but the cob from the corn, and deposits the corn at the bottom in a half-bushel, fit for market or the mill, and the cob through a "knot hole" or orifice on the back side, near the top, thereby saving the trouble of cleaning up," as with other machines. Take it in your kitchen and it is fine fun for the boys to shell from twenty to thirty bushels of corn in an evening. The "gude" wife will have no reason to complain of dirt or a "muss" on the floor.

To be serious, Mr. Burrall has really presented us with a most efficient and *useful* machine, leaving the shovel, frying-pan handle, and all other machines far in the back ground. The principle of the sheller is not new, but the improvement consists in the case or shell which encloses the operating parts, and the complete separation of the corn from the cob. It requires but little power, and is capable of shelling from 10 to 12 bushels per hour.

C. N. Bement.

Vinegar from Beets.—A farmer in Detroit says—"The last season I grated about a bushel of the sugar beet to a fine pulp, and pressed the juice therefrom, of which I obtained six gallons. I put the same in a vinegar barrel, which was entirely empty, and in less than two weeks I had as good and as pleasant vinegar as I ever obtained from cider, and was equally as strong and clear."

For the Genesee Farmer.

Comparative View of the quantity of Rain for six years, from 1840 to 1845, both inclusive, with a general mean or average for the whole number of these years:

1840—29.34 inches.	Average over the State, 35.38.
1841—30.53 inches.	Average over the State, 32.57.
1842—33.19 inches.	Average over the State, 37.04.
1843—30.31 inches.	Average over the State, 36.75.
1844—26.17 inches.	Average over the State, 32.44.
1845—34.44 inches.	Average, unknown.

General average, here, 30.66.—Over the State, 34.83.

The average quantity of rain that falls in a year, at any given place, depends upon its latitude, proximity to the Sea, elevation of the region, and exposure to the prevailing winds:—also to different local causes that influence climate. Humboldt estimates that the average depth of rain which falls annually at the latitudes of 0°, 19°, 45°, and 60°, may be taken respectively at 98, 80, 29, and 17 inches.

The greatest depth of rain that has been registered at any one place, in a year, is at Maranham, lat 2½° S., and which is stated by Humboldt, 277 inches. This is much above the average, and more than double the quantity registered at any other locality.

At St. Domingo the annual fall is estimated at 120 inches; at Havanna, 91; at Sierra Leone, 86; at Paris, 19.1; at Petersburg, 18.2; at Stockholm, 18.7; at Glasgow, 21.33; at London, 24.9; at Edinburgh, 25; at Rochester, N. Y., 30.66; in the State of New York, about 35 inches.

Some extraordinary falls of rain have been given. On the 25th of October, 1825, a fall of 32 inches, within 24 hours, occurred at Genoa; at Joyeuse, in the south of France, 31 inches within 22 hours. These last facts are gathered from the Reports of the British Association for 1840. L. Wetherell.

Rochester, April, 1846.

To Kill Moss on Buildings.—Having read an article in a late number of the Cultivator, recommending white lead for killing moss on the roofs of buildings, which may be a very good one, I will mention what I think an economical one. Take wood ashes or lime, and sprinkle them on the roof, near the top, just before a rain, and I think it will kill it as effectually as any thing. If people would wash the roofs of their buildings once in three or four years with lime and water, they would not be troubled with moss on them.

By the way, I would recommend to those who are about to cover their buildings with shingles, and especially sawed shingles, to dip them in boiling tar, pitch, or rosin; say dip the butt ends eight or nine inches and out again, as soon as you will, and enough will penetrate into the shingles to preserve them, I think, double the time that they would last without going through this process.—*Boston Cultivator.* T.

A Farmer's Life.

I WISH I could see in all farmers a disposition to magnify their calling; but I have been grieved in many a farm house, to listen to lamentations over what they term their "hard lot." I have heard the residents upon a noble farm all paid for, talk about drudgery, and never having their work done, and few or no opportunities for their children; and I have especially been sorry to hear the females lament over the hard fate of some promising youth of seventeen or eighteen, who was admirably filling up his duties, and training himself for extensive usefulness and influence. They have made comparison between his situation, coarsely clad and working hard, and coming in fatigued with some college cousin, or young man who *clerked* it in a store, till at length the boy has become dissatisfied, and begged off from his true interests and happiness.

I am conversant with no truer scenes of enjoyment than I have witnessed in American farm houses, and even log cabins where the father under the influence of enlightened Christianity, and sound views of life, has gone with his family, as the world have termed it, into the woods.—The land is his own, and he has every inducement to improve it; he finds a healthy employment for himself and family and is never at a loss for materials to occupy his mind. I do not think the physician has more occasion for research than the farmer; the proper food of vegetables and animals will alone constitute a wide and lasting field of investigation. The daily journal of a farmer is a source of much interest to himself add others. The record of his labors, the expression of his hopes, the nature of his fears, the opinions of his neighbors, the results of his experiments, the entire sum total of his operations, will prove a deep source of pleasure to any thinking man. If the establishment of agricultural societies, and the cattle shows of our country, should have the effect of stimulating one farmer in every town to manage his land and stock upon the best principles of husbandry, there would be a wonderful and speedy alteration in the products of the earth, because comparison would force itself upon his friends and neighbors, and his example would be certainly beneficial, for prejudice itself gives way to profit.—*Choule's Address.*

Noble Sentiments, Well Expressed.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—When the State furnishes the means for schooling its children, and those children, or their parents, neglect those means, the funds of the State are not only wasted to the extent that they are not improved, but the absent children are grossly wronged, and the public defrauded of the benefits which would result from their education. Liberty, without intelligence, can not be properly appreciated or long preserved. Our district school-houses are the moral and intellectual laboratories, where, under the fostering care of the State, and the blessing of Providence, the minds and characters of the rising generations, as they succeed each other, are to be fitted for the enjoyment of freedom, and for performing the high duties of freemen; or their neglect is to sink those generations to the condition of slaves, whether they continue to live under the name of liberty or not. No expedient should be left untried, which the wisdom of the Legislature can suggest, or the vigilance of school committees or citizens invent, to fill our school-houses, and give to every child the benefit of the liberal and free provisions made for him. To perfect our system of common schools, higher qualifications in teachers, more permanency in their employment, and better wages for their services, are damanded. These are subjects which, in your paternal care for the present and future children of the Commonwealth, you cannot with safety overlook. I am happy to believe that at this time there exists, among the thousands of teachers in the State, a truer estimate of the dignity and magnitude of their employment, and more zeal to benefit themselves for it, than has ever before existed.—*Address of Gov. Briggs to the Legislature.*

RESURRECTION OF A THREE THOUSAND YEAR OLD PEA.—In the year 1838, Sir Gardener Wilkinson brought from Egypt a vase of great antiquity, which had been dug out of a mummy pit. This vase was presented to the British Museum, and was opened in the presence of several antiquarians; but it contained only a small quantity of dust and a few seeds, among which were peas, vetches and wheat. Three of the peas were presented to Mr. Grimstone by T. J. Pettigrew, who kept the peas by him until 1844, when, having purchased the herbary at Highgate, he set them in a pot of composite. The pea soon sprang from its three thousand year trance into vegetable life, but yellow, as if it had been jaundiced with a diseased liver. When it had attained sufficient height, it was carefully transplanted into the open garden; it thrived, blossomed, and in August last (1844,) Mr. G. harvested 55 seed from its pods. These were planted this year, and all of them have thrown up their stems, blossoms and pods, and again give hope for an abundant increase. The pea has many peculiarities, one of which is, that the pod projects through the blossom, leaving the latter behind it, while the generality of peas push, or rather carry off the blossom at the tip of their pods. Mr. Grimstone was offered last year twenty pounds for twenty of these peas, which he refused to accept, preferring rather to multiply than to sell. The bloom of this pea is white, and of a bell form.—*English paper.*

THE BEST BOOK.—The best book for a farmer is the Bible; and the next best works, are those devoted to Agriculture.

Importance of Solar Rays to Health.

An able and lucid article in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, after pointing out very sensibly the necessity not only of light and heat—but also of their coming by *radiation*, (which is called *actinism*, from a Greek word signifying a ray,) to the proper growth and health of plants and trees, proceeds thus:

Turning now to the animal economy, we find growth, health and developement also curiously affected by the absence or presence of the solar influence. Dr. Edwards has shown that if tadpoles be nourished with proper food and exposed to the constantly renewed action of water, (so that their tronchiacal respiration may be maintained) but are entirely deprived of light, their growth continues, but their metamorphosis into air-breathing animals is arrested, and they remain in the form of large tadpoles. He also observes that persons who live in caves or cellars, or in very dark and narrow streets, are apt to produce deformed children; and that men who work in mines are liable to disease and deformity beyond what the simple closeness of the atmosphere would be likely to produce. It has been stated on the authority of Sir A. Wylie, that the cases of disease on the dark side of an extensive barrack at Saint Petersburgh, have been uniformly for many years in the proportion of three, to one on the side exposed to strong light. Further, Dupuytrean relates the case of a lady whose maladies had baffled the skill of several eminent practitioners. The lady resided in a dark room (on which the sun never shone) in one of the narrow streets of Paris. After a careful examination Dupuytren was led to refer her complaint to the absence of light, and recommended her removal to a more exposed situation. This change was followed by the most beneficial results; all her ailings vanished. The more therefore that animals are exposed to the influence of light the more free are they, in ordinary circumstances, from irregularity and deformity.

In another part of the article it is shown that heat and light alone, without the solar radiation, will not suffice for the health of vegetables or of animals; else the artificial fires and lustres of our apartments would have that effect; but they do not. An indispensable agent is actinism.

Now, do not the foregoing facts prove the unhealthiness of changing night into day, as many of our fashionable and semi-fashionable, and pseudo-studious people do?—the unhealthiness of wasting in bed the bright and bracing hours of the early morning, when Nature bids us be out of doors, digging, or walking, or riding? Is not the balefulness of dark rooms made palpable? Draw aside those curtains—open those window-blinds, thou sluggard; and let Aurora and the rising sun look full into thy chamber, to shame thee forth, if they cannot charm thee forth, to inhale strength and health in those best and most beauteous hours of the day.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Potato Disease.—The Brussels Journal publishes the following letter from Barleduc (Antwerp) relative to the disease in the potatoes:—"In gathering in our potatoes in October last, we found that the greater part of them were diseased, and, moreover, were covered with tubercles. It immediately occurred to us to replant those tubercles in a light, sandy soil; the result of which was, that we obtained a second crop in January: this time the potatoes were perfectly healthy and of an excellent flavor, and keep perfectly well in our cellars. Subsequently we made another experiment, which was attended with similar success. Potatoes of the year 1844 planted in the month of September last have likewise produced an abundant yield, and of a superior quality. Are not these experiments of a nature to remove all fears respecting the cultivation of the precious vegetable, and the apprehensions which many persons entertain lest it be found impossible ever thoroughly to eradicate the disease which we have this year had to deplore?"

Potato Rot.—From the results of experience and investigation, this disease appears to be a "parasitical fungus," very small, but in its nature like the toadstool or mushroom. From this fact, the last season, I considered what would destroy this vegetable excrescence, either in the seed, or otherwise; to accomplish this, I dipped the seed potatoes, just before planting, in strong brine, and while wet dusted them with fresh slacked or quick lime. Very few of my potatoes have shown any sign of the rot, although many were in a diseased state at the time of planting. It may, or may not, have done good. As it did no injury, I intend to try it again.—*Far. Monthly Visitor.* P.

Superior Method of preparing Potatoes for Feeding Stock.—Mr. Boggild, of Copenhagen, washes his potatoes well, steams them thoroughly, and then, *without allowing them to cool*, he cuts them in a cylinder furnished internally with revolving knives, or crushes them in a mill, and mixes them with a small quantity of water and three pounds of ground malt to 100 lbs. of the raw potatoes. This mixture is kept in motion and at a temperature of 140 to 180 deg. F., for from one to five hours, when the thick gruel has acquired a sweet taste and is ready for use. Given in this state, the results of experimental trials are said to be—1st, that it is a richer and better food for milk cows than twice that quantity in the raw state. 2d, That it is excellent for feeding cattle or sheep, and for winter food; that it goes much farther than potatoes when merely steemed; and that it may be economically mixed up with chopped hay and straw.

From the Michigan Farmer.

Cheese.

IT is difficult to give intelligible written directions on this subject, as success depends so much on experience that it requires practical teaching; but when this is not to be had, we must make up by care and observation in practice, what is necessarily deficient in theory. To make the cheese of a small dairy—say eight or ten cows, which would produce seven pails of milk per day, which if properly managed would make twenty lbs. of cheese, I give the following rules; one point being constantly observed—that is temperature: as too much heat not only affects the quality, making it hard and poor, but diminishes the quantity. The milk when set for curd, should be at 90 degrees, or about two degrees below milk heat. The rennet is then added, two or three spoonsful to seven pails of milk.—The exact quantity can only be ascertained by trying its strength. If the proper measure has been used the curd will be fit to break up in one hour from the time it was set; which may be done with a long handled skimmer or curd breaker. This must be done very gently to avoid bruising the curd, and losing the cream. It is then left one half hour to settle, a pail-full of the whey is then made milk warm, and returned to the curd gradually, all the time breaking it up. Another pail-full of whey is now made two degrees above milk heat, and most of the whey remaining on the curd, let into another vessel, left cold. The warm whey is then returned to the curd, breaking it up as fine as peas. It should be now one degree above milk heat: if it is not, heat more whey and put on. It is then left fifteen minutes, the strainer is then spread in the cheese-basket, the whole mass put into it, breaking it up as the whey drains out. A pail of cold whey is then put on to cool it. After being sufficiently drained, it is returned to the cheese-tub and salted, one gill of salt to 16 lbs., then put into the hoop and pressed with about half of the proper weight put on, till near night, it is then turned, the whole weight put on, and pressed until next day, when done.

If you wish to make a double curded cheese, make the second curd in the same way as the first. When it is ready to go to the press, take the first curd, (now a cheese,) out of the press, but not out of the hoop, cut and scratch over the upper surface, making it rough, that the second curd may adhere firmly to it. It is then put into the hoop, with the other, pressed until near night, when it is turned into another strainer, and pressed till the next cheese is ready for the press, when it is taken out and rubbed with lard, a bandage sewed on it and turned, and rubbed every day.

Another way of making a double curded cheese is, to make the first curd *without* warm whey, merely cutting it up in the basket and letting the whey drain out, kept till next day, when it is cut into small pieces, warm whey put on it until it is a little more than milk warm, then drained and chopped; the second curd made according to the *first* rule, is mixed with it, salted, and put to press.

A DAIRY-WOMAN OF HERKIMER CO.

Fairfield, N. Y., Feb., 1846.

Bread Making.

THE RISING.—Boil a quantity of hops, strain them, stir flour into the liquor when boiling hot; let it cool sufficiently, put in a small quantity of brewer's yeast; let it stand until perfectly light, then knead it hard with meal, cut it into thin cakes, and dry it in the sun.

FOR MAKING BREAD.—Soak a small quantity of the cake in warm water an hour or two, put it to sponging in your flour till it rises; knead it and let it stand till it rises again; knead it again, and put it in parts for the oven; let it stand until it rises, then bake the usual time.

TO MAKE MILK YEAST.—Take half a pint of new milk, one pint of hot water, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, stir in flour to the thickness of common batter; keep warm five or six hours.

TO MAKE BREAD.—When light, take two quarts of warm milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, stir in flour and yeast to the thickness of common batter; keep warm; when light, make small loaves, bake thirty minutes.

TO MAKE CRACKERS.—Take 5 ounces butter, 4 eggs, 1 pint milk, beat the eggs and stir in as much as you can; then beat with a flat iron ten minutes without adding flour; then break off a piece large enough for a cracker; knead and roll out thin, and bake in a hot oven.—*Selected.*

TO MAKE THE BEST COPAL VARNISH.—Take one pound of gum copal, and melt it in a flask over a brisk fire of charcoal; at the same time, in another flask, boil or heat to the point of boiling, one pint of linseed oil; as soon as the gum is melted, take it from the fire, and add the hot oil in small quantities, at the same time stirring or shaking it till they are thoroughly incorporated. Allow the mixture to cool below the boiling point of water, and then add nearly a quart of spirits of turpentine: cork the flask slightly, and expose it a few days to the rays of the sun, which will make it work more smooth and shining. If a larger quantity is to be made, a copper boiler, that is small at the top will answer to melt the gum in. For ordinary or coarse work, a larger proportion of oil and a little rosin may be added.

If oil is used, in which red lead and litharge (in the proportion of half a pound of each to a gallon of oil) have been previously boiled, the varnish will the sooner dry.—*Scientific Amer.*

"The life of fame is action understood,
That action virtuous, great and good."

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BY P. BARRY.

Care of Newly Transplanted Trees.

Those who have planted trees during the last month, should bear in mind the necessity of careful culture during the ensuing summer. It is too common for people to suppose their work is done when the tree is placed with its roots in the earth. This error proves fatal to thousands of trees, annually, in our country. A tree requires culture, as well as a hill of potatoes, or corn, and is not less sensible of neglect. Under good management an orchard will come into bearing the third or fourth year after planting, and the trees will have attained a good size, and handsome appearance; while, if neglected, they will be miserable, crooked, mossy, unsightly things. So you who have planted may choose for yourselves. Meantime we take the liberty of presenting for your consideration, the following excellent chapter from "The Fruit Culturist," (a book which all fruit-growers ought to possess,) on this subject:

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.

The importance of good transplanting has been already noticed; yet very few practice it as it should be done.

There is another department in the care of fruit trees, still less known and appreciated, and still more important; perhaps not so much so in itself as from its almost universal neglect, and the consequent disastrous results. This is thorough cultivation of the soil. For, of many hundreds of trees which the writer has seen transplanted by various cultivators, more *have been lost from* NEGLECTED AFTER-CULTURE, *than from all other causes put together.*

Persons who purchase young trees treat them variously, as follows:

1. Some kill them at once by drying them in the sun or wind, or freezing them in the cold.

2. Others kill them by crowding the roots into small holes in hard ground, where they can never flourish, and rarely live.

3. Others set them out well, but that is all. This done, they consider the whole work as finished. The trees are suffered to become choked with grass, weeds, or crops of grain—some live and linger, others die under the hardship; or else are broken off by cattle, or broken down by the team which cultivates the ground.

An intelligent friend purchased fifty very fine peach trees, handsomely rooted, and of vigorous growth; they were well set out in a field containing a fine crop of heavy clover and timothy. The following summer was very dry; and a luxuriant growth of meadow grass nearly obscured them from sight. What was the consequence? Most of them necessarily perished.

Another person bought sixty, of worse quality in growth; he set them out well, and kept them well cultivated with potatoes. He lost but one tree; and continuing to cultivate them with low hoed crops, they now promise to afford loads of rich peaches, before the dead stubs of his neighbor, just mentioned, have disappeared from his grounds.

Another neighbor a year ago bought fifty good trees. Passing his house late in summer, he said to me, "I thought a crop of wheat one of the best for young peach trees?" "Just the reverse; it is one of the worst—all sown crops are injurious, all low hoed ones beneficial." "Well, answered he, "I have found it so—my fifty trees all lived it is true, but I have lost one year of their growth by my want of knowledge." His trees were examined; they were in an excellent soil, and had been well set out. All the rows but one had stood in a field of wheat; that one was hoed with a crop of potatoes. The result was striking. Of the trees that stood among the wheat, some had made shoots the same year, an inch long, some two inches, and a very few, five or six inches. While on the other hand, on nearly every one that grew with the potatoes, new shoots a foot and a half could be found, and on some the growth had been two feet, two and a half, and three feet. Other cases have furnished nearly as decisive contrasts.

An eminent cultivator of fine fruit, whose trees have borne for many years, says in a late letter, "My fruit garden would be worth twice as much as it is, if the trees had been planted in thick rows two rods apart so that I could have cultivated them with the plow. Unless fruit grows on thrifty trees, we can form no proper judgment of it. Some that we have cultivated this season, after a long neglect, seem like *new kinds*, and the flavor is in proportion to the size. Bearing trees often stand in thick grass, and poor crops and poor fruit are the usual result; and the nurseryman who sold them is not unfrequently pronounced a rogue for thus distributing worthless kinds, when good cultivation would wholly change their character.

The "*thick rows*," two rods apart, spoken of in the preceding extract, may be composed of trees which stand from six to ten feet apart in the rows. This mode admits of deep and thorough cultivation, and the team can pass freely in one direction, until close to the row, where the soil need not be turned up so deeply, or so as to

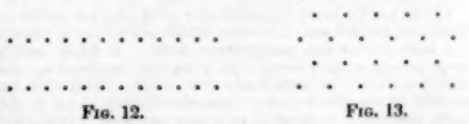


Fig. 12. Fig. 13.

injure the roots. Fig. 12 exhibits this mode of planting; and Fig. 13, another mode, where the trees are in hexagons or on the corners of equilateral triangles, and are thus more equally dis-

tributed over the ground than by any other arrangement. They may thus be cultivated in three directions. For landscape effect, this is undoubtedly better than any other regular order.

Trees are frequently mutilated in cultivating the ground with a team; to obviate this difficulty, arrange the horses when they work near the line of trees, one before the other, *ad tandem*; let a boy ride the forward one, use long traces, and a short whipple-tree, and place the whole in the charge of a careful man who knows that one tree is worth more than fifty hills of corn or potatoes, and no danger need be feared.

When it becomes necessary for trees to stand in grass, as in some instances near dwellings, a circle of several feet around each tree, must be kept mellow by the spade. The work should be shallow near the tree to prevent injury to the roots, and gradually deepen as it recedes. This operation, when repeated several times during summer, has been known to increase the growth five fold. But a not less important result is the exclusion of the mice, for which this is by far the most effectual method, if the surface is raised nine or ten inches round the tree just before winter. The grass no longer affords these animals any hiding place; and the embankment round the stem prevents the collection of deep snow. It proves completely effectual. Fig. 14 represents the mode in which this embanking should be done.*

Fig. 14.

Among the crops which are best suited to young trees, are potatoes, ruta bagas, beets, carrots, beans, and all low hoed crops. Corn, though a hoed crop, is of too tall a growth, shading young trees too much by its formidable stalks. All sown crops are to be avoided,† and grass is still worse. Meadows are ruinous. An acquaintance who purchased a hundred peach trees and placed them in meadow land, lost most of them by the overgrowth of the grass; and the following winter the mice, who avoid clean culture, destroyed the remainder. Every one was lost. A clean, mellow, cultivated piece of ground, kept so a few years, might have saved the whole of them, and brought them soon into bearing.

* The writer has often saved young trees of the pear and apple, which have been girdled by mice, by fitting in small pieces of wood with the fresh bark, so as to restore the connexion between the two several portions of the bark, covering the whole with grafting wax.

† Peas are by many regarded as a good crop for orchards. They are much worse than corn which is kept hoed, though the corn shades the young trees more. A friend had a large peach orchard sown with peas, and bordered on one side with corn, in which one row stood. Such was the benefit to the peach trees, from the hoeing given to the corn, that the row standing in it was conspicuously marked out by the deeper green of its foliage, at the distance of half a mile.

Roses.—There are three modes, says Buist, within the reach of all for the propagation of garden or June roses—namely, by layering, budding, and grafting.

Apples.

We are under obligations to S. W. Cole, Esq., of the Boston Cultivator, for specimens of the following 12 varieties of Apples, which we have received in good condition:

Green Newtown Pippin.—This is correct. Mr. C. says he procured it from the neighborhood of the celebrated Orchard of Mr. Pell, at Pellham.

Yellow Newtown Pippin.—This is also genuine. These, Mr. C. states, are now selling at $3,50 per barrel in the Boston market.

Esopus Spitzemberg.—This is the same as that well known and extensively cultivated with us.

Baldwin.—This is well known to be the most popular Apple in Massachusetts. It is beginning to make its appearance with us, and we believe will succeed as well here as in Mass., but is far inferior, in our opinion, in quality, and does not keep so well, as the *Swaar* and *Northern Spy.*—Mr. Cole says it is a prodigious bearer, every second year," and sells now, Feb. 26, in their markets at $3,50 per barrel—and adds that large orchards of it, alone, are now planted—one he mentions of 500 trees.

Late Baldwin.—This is a fair looking, reddish apple, a good deal like the Baldwin, but it is evidently a different apple. The stem is stouter and shorter; it lacks the unfailing russet in the cavity of the stem, and is coarser grained, and inferior in flavor. Mr. Cole says he found this in Maine some 12 years ago: it keeps a month longer than the Baldwin, and bears prodigiously, and that its great advantage is that it bears in odd years, i. e. 5, 7, &c., when fruit with them is scarce.

Baldwin Betweenity!—This is the barbarous title of a very large, beautiful Apple, which Mr. C. considers a connecting link between the Baldwin and *Late* Baldwin. Having only a single specimen before us, we cannot be positive, but we are pretty sure that it is neither more nor less than a Baldwin modified by peculiar circumstances. Mr. C. believes so too, but says its peculiarities are fixed. We have compared this with another Apple before us, which we received from Jas. W. Sibley, Esq., of this city, as a *Steele's Red Winter*, and find them to be identical. We pronounced this *Steele's Red Winter* to be the Baldwin as soon as we saw it.

Blue Pearmain.—This is a large, beautiful, fine flavored firuit—always commands a high price in market. We have had it bear on our place. It bears but moderately. The tree is a fine vigorous grower.

"*Spitzemburg.*"—The specimen sent us under this name is, we are pretty sure, the Flushing Spitzemburg, with which we were once very familiar. It is readily distinguished from the Esopus by its darker color, more regular outline, and the brown spots that are sprinkled over it.—

It is a handsome, fine fruit, but inferior to the Esopus.

Seek-no-further.—This is identical with our well known Apple of that name.

Peck's Pleasant.—This is a fine Apple, and succeeds well as far as we know it to be cultivated in our section. Mr. C. says "it is as good as the Newtown Pippins, and will doubtless do better so far north as we are. It is a moderate bearer and requires good culture to make it fair." JOHN J. THOMAS says, "it is a great and constant bearer, and is remarkable for its handsome, smooth surface, and excellent flavor." DOWNING says, "it bears regularly and well." No doubt, like all others, good culture improves it. It keeps well till April, and deserves extensive cultivation.

Cluster.—This is a fine, handsome Apple, appears to be a good keeper. We do not know that we have ever seen it before under any name. Mr. Cole says that he found it in the Boston market, and that it came from our state under this name. It is about medium size, round and regularly formed, skin greenish yellow ground, delicately streaked with red—the red streaks centre around the stem like beautiful rays.—Flesh white, very tender and juicy, with a very agreeable flavor. We like this apple much, and should be glad to learn more about it. In our opinion it is superior to the Baldwin.

Dighton Sweet.—This is an excellent sweet Apple, which we learn from the Boston Cultivator is the product of a seedling tree 30 or 40 years old. The specimen before us is rather below medium, round and reddish, with a yellow ground; flesh is tender, juicy, and a very pleasant sweet.

Roxbury Russet.—This, Mr. Cole says, is just coming into market, as the Baldwin goes out, and fills up a space from March to July. He says in dry land and common culture it bears poorly and the fruit is knotty; but on rich and moist soils, and with good culture, it is a profitable fruit. The great characteristic which gives this fruit its value is its long keeping. It is small and ill looking, and we confess we would never eat one if we could get any other.

The Flower Garden.

ANNUAL flower seeds will mostly be sown by this time, and many are fit for transplanting from the seed now. To do this, a moist day should be chosen, and a ball of earth taken up with each. Shading from the sun is also necessary for a day or two. To succeed well with Annuals, the ground must be rich and mellow, and kept well worked, and during dry hot weather evening waterings are necessary.

No flower border can be at all complete without Verbenas, Monthly Roses, Fuchsia, (Lady's ear drop,) and such plants as bloom profusely all summer. These can be had in pots, and turned out now in the border, and be again taken up and saved for next season—or young plants may be propagated. Petunias are annuals, very beautiful, and easily cultivated. There are many varieties, of various hues. They are easily propagated from cuttings, and seed freely. Geraniums cultivated in the house, if plunged in the border, will contribute to its beauty. Pansies, pinks, and carnations are all pretty border flowers, and may yet be transplanted, or seeds sown.

Dahlias should now be planted—either dry roots, or young well rooted plants in pots, propagated from cuttings. These flower much more freely, and produce better blooms than the old roots. Dahlias soon degenerate, and old shy bloomers should be thrown away; they are only nuisances. The splendid new varieties exceed anything in the floral world, for grandeur, and a few, at least, should be in every garden. They are propagated in vast quantities, in the nurseries, and are offered for sale cheap—with the exception of the *very rare new sorts.* These are sold very high the first and second season. In some of the Dahlia catalogues of the present spring, many kinds are noted at $3 to $5 each, for pot plants. For the Dahlia, the ground should be deep and rich—the plants should be kept neatly tied up to stakes, and pruned to single stems.

Hyacinth Show.—Horticultural Society.

THE "*Horticultural Society of the Valley of the Genesee*" advertised and held a "Hyacinth Show" last week, (April 24 and 5,) which, we regret to say, was a very poor affair. There were, we have been told, but three exhibitors, and the specimens, which we accidentally saw through the window of the room, were quite inferior. We are aware that there is but little attention given to the culture of bulbous flower roots, in this neighborhood. Still we are inclined to believe that if the exhibition had been properly got up, and held in a suitable place, it would have been infinitely more creditable to the Society.

The place selected was one of the smallest business offices in this city, where flowers could not possibly be exhibited to advantage, and where not more than 4 or 5 persons could be admitted at once. This, in our opinion, was a small way for the *Genesee Valley Society* to make its *debut*—ill calculated to create any very favorable impression of its future operations. For our own part we would never think of exhibiting our flowers or fruits in such a manner.

If the Society cannot afford to procure a suitable room for its shows, it is idle to hope for its success. This is our opinion, freely given, with all due deference to the views of the committee of management. We feel a deep interest in the welfare of the Society, and stand ready to give all the assistance in our power to promote its

prosperity and extend its usefulness; but we confess we are vexed and disappointed that such a paltry plan of exhibition should be adopted, after it had been proposed, discussed and rejected at the early meetings of the friends and originators of the Society.

[The following article was prepared for our April number, but necessarily deferred.]

Transplanting Trees.

During this month thousands of trees will be transplanted, and it is a matter of great importance that it be done properly. We must admit that nurserymen are chargable with a great many breaches of duty and trust, but at the same time we know that they are not unfrequently charged with faults they have not committed. People will sometimes go to the nursery, purchase the trees, and to avoid the expense of two or three shillings for packing, will carry their trees exposed to the weather, perhaps a whole day—and if they perish in consequence, blame the nurseryman. We would not have a tree of ours uncovered two hours, if we could avoid it. As soon as a tree is taken up it should be carefully packed with moss, or some other material, and covered with matting or straw, to keep the roots moist until they arrive at their destination.

The soil should be well prepared—large holes dug for their reception, and well pulverized earth placed among the roots. It is a safe plan to cover the ground around the tree, as far as the roots extend, with litter or rough manure, to the depth of three or four inches; this retains the moisture of the soil, and prevents the necessity of watering. Pruning the heads of trees, before planting, should be done cautiously, and with regard to the condition of the roots. Where there is an abundance of fibrous roots, the heads require little pruning; where they are deficient, the branches should be reduced to correspond.

The Weather, since our last, has been quite cool for the season, and vegetation is remarkably backward. Within the past week we have had severe frosts several nights in succession, cutting off tender sprouts and blossoms that had ventured forth, and rendering the prospects for fruit still more gloomy than before. We observe a few blossoms on peach trees in sheltered places, but it is doubtful whether they can withstand the frosts.

In Western New York, we learn by a letter from John J. Thomas, the prospects for fruit are very little, if any, better than with us; the winter having been very destructive to the buds of peaches and other half-hardy kinds.—*Ohio Cultivator, April 15th.*

As far as our observation has extended, the prospects for fruit were never better in Western New York than at present. Late frosts, such as we had on the first of June last year, may come; but up to this date, April 29, all looks full of promise. Half hardy trees, and shrubs of all kinds, have passed through the winter with less injury than usual, and so it is with all young trees in the nursery. We have scarcely seen an inch of winter killed wood this spring, except on trees that had been moved last autumn. Apricots have bloomed most profusely, and the fruit appears to be setting well. Peach buds look fine, and are just beginning to expand. Indeed the whole appearance of vegetation, at this moment, is delightful, and well calculated to draw thanks and praises from every heart, to Him who rules the seasons.—Ed.

Mount Hope Botanic Garden.

The following notice from the Rochester Democrat is so *seasonable* and proper, that we assume the responsibility of publishing it, without the knowledge or consent of the conductor of this department of the Farmer. From our own knowledge of the establishment, and its gentlemanly and enterprising proprietors, we can fully endorse all that is said in the article. Those of our readers who reside at a distance, could not spend an hour more pleasantly, during a visit to our city, than in an examination of the magnificent Garden and Green House of Messrs. E. & B.

— M.

Mr. Editor:—There are few places within the limits of our city, where an hour can be spent more profitably and plersantly than at the Mount Hope Garden. Amateurs and florists, young and old, will find much, *very much*, to interest and admire, while the horticulturist and utilitarian will find a rare, extensive, and choice assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, plants, &c., in a condition highly creditable to the worthy proprietors, Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry. The indefatigable efforts of these gentlemen, to supply the wants of our citizens and Western New York with reliable varieties of the finest fruits, entitle them to great credit, and we have no doubt, will secure them a liberal patronage. Messrs. E. & Barry have been engaged in their very interesting vocation from early boyhood and are scientifically, practically, and intimately acquainted with their business.

They are, therefore, confident of being able to obviate difficulties of long standing, and that have at *some period* disappointed the expectations, and rendered abortive, the labors of almost every farmer and fruit grower in the State. Indeed, the carelessness of nurserymen has become proverbial and has prevented thousands from cultivating fruit extensively, who, under greater certainty of success, would have grown hundreds of bushels where now one is produced. No pains or expense have been spared to render their assortment complete. They have, in their collection, the finest varieties of fruit found in England, on the continent of Europe and in this country. They import largely from England, France, Germany, and Belgium; and have cultivated and introduced into Western New York some of the finest flavored fruits grown in the world.

They have recently received from Belgium, in fine order, a choice assortment of pears, grafted on the Portugal quince root; also an extensive lot of hardy roses of the most exquisite varieties. These are budded into the sweet briar stalks from four to six feet high, and flower, in beautiful clusters, in firm and unyielding supports. Many of these stalks are as large as walking sticks—so firm that the winds and snows cannot break them down, nor the frosts destroy them.

Their green-house department is exceedingly fine. Here may be seen from seven to eight thousand plants in pots, from every land, and of every desirable variety.

The admirer of nature may here witness the ten thousand lights and shades of *her* magic pencil; and such productions of the vegetable world, as the enlightened judgment of man has pronounced most beautiful. Finally, parents can hardly afford their children more interesting, instructive, and useful indulgence, than to let them look in upon this miniature world of roses, blooming amid running vines, aromatic shrubs and sweet scented flowers. Yours,

J. R. S.

Grain Cradles.—50 superior Grain Cradles, made by Hatch, of Caledonia, and others, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, on Front-st., by JAMES P. FOGG.

Acknowledgments.

Below we give the names of a few of the numerous persons who have essentially aided in extending the circulation of the current volume of the Farmer. Others are equally entitled to our thanks, and we shall endeavor to publish a list of acknowledgments in our next, comprising all who shall have sent us eight subscribers or more. The list will answer as a receipt and also exhibit the names of many of the substantial friends and supporters of the Farmer.

H. C. Silsby, Esq., of Seneca Falls, has sent us over **50** subscribers, and paid 50 cents for each.

The Town Club of Castile, Wyoming Co., per J. L. Hosford, Esq., **60** copies—with an expectation of increasing the list to **100**.

Gen. R. Harmon, Wheatland, about **40** subscribers.

Henry Fellows, Esq., Penfield, over **40** subscribers.

D. A. Ogden, Esq., P. M. Penn Yan, about **50** copies.

Moses Eames, Esq., Rutland, Jeff. Co., **26** copies.

L. C. Fargo, Esq., Busti, Chau. Co., **26** copies.

Wm. Risley, Esq., Fredonia, **25** copies.

Messrs. C. N. King and H. Paign, Alden, Erie Co., about **30** copies.

Messrs. C. English and C. N. Fuller, South Byron, (no subscribers last year,) over **30** copies.

Messrs. Tompkins and Morgan, A. S. Upham, and C. Holbrook, Le Roy, **60** copies.

Erastus Hurd, Esq., Middleport, **32** copies.

S. Williams, Esq., Waterloo, **30** copies.

S. C. Wright, Esq., P. M. Oaks Corners, **26** copies.

C. G. Richards, Esq., Pultneyville, **25** copies.

The above must suffice for the present. We will try to give a complete list in a future number—when our Michigan and other western friends shall not be omitted.

We respectfully request those of our readers who can conveniently do so, to obtain and forward subscriptions according to our club terms. New subscribers, in sections where the Farmer is not generally taken, will oblige us by introducing it to the notice of their friends and neighbors, and obtaining subscriptions.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

E. Taylor, at his Steam Factory, No. 6 Hill-street, is extensively engaged in manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Having during the past year visited all the Agricultural Estsblishments in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and secured the right of many valuable Machines and Implements, he is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, all kinds of Agricultural Utensils found in the eastern cities, such as

Grant's Patent Fan-Mills, Corn Shellers, Corn and Coffee Grinders, Corn and Seed Planters, Scythe Snathes, Straw Cutters, Patent Churns, Pitchforks, Patent Parallel Jaw Vices,

together with many other valuable tools, both to Farmers and Mechanics.

He is also extensively engaged in manufacturing *Bate's celebrated Patent Sliding Top Chamber Shower Bath*, to be used in chambers or sleeping apartments, without the least damage to carpets—the nicest article in the world! 1100 sold in four months in New York city the past season.

Farmers in want of tools or implements, of any kind, would do well to call and examine. For sale wholesale and retail at the Factory, No. 6, Hill street; also at the store No. 15 and 17, Exchange street., and at the Genesee Seed Store, No. 10 Front street. E. TAYLOR.

Rochester, N. Y., May, 1846.

Sanford's Straw Cutter.

For sale by Rapalje & Briggs at the *GENESEE SEED STORE*, No. 10 Front St., Rochester. Price $15.

Rochester, April 1846. [4-tf.]

Branch Peas.—100 Bushels German Branch Peas, a very superior article, just received and for sale at the Genesee Seed Store. [4] RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Castor Oil Beans.—Just received, and for sale at the Genesee Seed Store, No. 10 Front-st., by

[4] RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

MOUNT HOPE BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

Rochester, N. Y.

(*South St. Paul st., nearly opposite the Cemetery.*)

The Proprietors of this Establishment offer for sale an unusually large and fine collection of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Flowering Shrubs, Vines and Roses, Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Double Dahlias and Bulbous Roots; Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, and Gooseberries; Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb, &c.; Hedge Plants, Green House Plants, &c.

The collection of Fruit Trees comprises the most popular varieties cultivated, and has been grown with the greatest possible care to ensure accuracy. The Proprietors are *practical and experienced Nurserymen*, and wholly devoted to the business;—all the important operations are either performed by themselves or under their immediate inspection.

Experience has fully proved that the trees grown at this point, in addition to being free from diseases, are better adapted to cold climates than those of any other portion of the United States.

The collection of Apples includes several thousands of the famous new American Apple, the "*Northern Spy.*"

A large assortment of Pears, of the choicest kinds, are propagated on quince stocks for Dwarfs and Pyramids, and will bear the first or second year after planting; they are admirably adapted for garden culture. A lot of these are now on hand, of extra size, for immediate bearing.

The collection of Ornamental Trees is large and fine, comprising several hundred of the splendid *Paulonia Imperials*. The catalogue of Roses embraces the most popular new varieties. A great variety are propagated for standard or Tree Roses, 4 to 6 feet high, with fine heads.

Of *Double Dahlias* the assortment is unsurpassed, including the finest show flowers yet introduced to this country, and many that were imported last season at 5 guineas each. A catalogue will be published in April.

The stock of Green House Plants is very extensive, and includes the most beautiful new Pelargonium (Geranium,) Fuchsia, Camellia, Calceolaria, Verbena, Cactus, &c., &c., all finely grown, and will be sold at greatly *reduced prices*.

Trees and Plants packed in the best manner, and shipped to any part of the country agreeable to order.

Priced catalogues sent *gratis* to all *post paid* applications. Orders from unknown correspondents should be accompanied with a remittance or reference.

ELLWANGER & BARRY

Rochester, April, 1846.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

For Sale, at the *Rochester Commercial Nursery*, on Main street, one mile east of the Court House. The subscribers offer for sale nearly 200,000 Fruit Trees of various varieties and sizes, for cash or credit, upon the most favorable terms.

Also—An assortment of hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Also—Scions of almost every description of Fruit. The above have been thoroughly tested, and will be warranted of the kinds represented.

BISSELL & HOOKER, at the Nursery, or J. W. Bissell, No. 1, Arcade Hall.

March 1, 1846. 2m.

Plows for Sale.—We have on hand, and intend to keep constantly for sale, the celebrated *Diamond* and *Wisconsin* Plows, the merits of which have been fully tested. Price, $7,00 for medium size. The farming community are respectfully invited to give us a call.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS,

2tf. No. 10, Front-st

Colman's Agricultural Tour.—Subscribers to the above work are hereby notified that No. 5 is now in the hands of the agent, ready for delivery, and they will please call for them. JAMES H. WATTS, *Agent*.

Rochester, April 1, 1846.

Wanted, at the Genesee Seed Store, 500 bushels Timothy and Clover Seed, for which the highest cash price will be paid by the subscribers. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

American Plow Factory!

[This cut does not properly represent the Plow.]

CODDINGS AMERICAN PLOW.

THE UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY of all who have used this Plow, is, that it is *the* Plow for every farmer to have in his possession. It will draw lighter than any plow now in use to do the same work, thus saving much work for your teams. The following extract from the report of the committee of the *State Agricultural Fair* will show the difference in this respect between this and some of the bett Plows tested.—"Cayuga County 388 pounds draft; Ontario Co., 431 do.; Caledonia, 422 do.; Eagle, (Mass.) 415 do.; Lockline, improved, 433 do.; Iron Beam, 383 do.; Livingston Co., 400 do.; ☞ *Coddings American*, 320 do.!" ☜ *Sixty-eight pounds* lighter draft than the lowest on the ground. With this plow you can turn your furrows *up hill*—give them the *half lap*, completely shutting in the grass so as to prevent its growing. With it you can plow your stony ground, stubble or clover, and "any thing else." They are wooded with first rate seasoned white oak timber, in the very best manner, and warranted to be right in every respect. They are ground and *polished* before leaving the shop, which makes them ready for immediate use.

Call at the Shop and examine the recommendations.—Among others who have used them, we would refer to the Society of *Shakers*, near Mt. Morris. Orders supplied, at *wholesale* and *retail*, to any part of the U. S. or Canada, and a constant supply on hand at the *American Plow Factory*, on Aqueduct st., rear of No. 17 Buffalo st., Rochester, N. Y., by CAPRON & CURTIS.

*** ALSO for sale, in this city, by *Philip W. Cornwell*, Frankfort—*E. Taylor*, Agricultural Warehouse, Hill st.—*Z. C. Colvin*, South St. Paul st.—and *Smith & Gould*, corner of Buffalo and Trowbridge sts. By *John Reynolds*, Pultneyville; *W. J. Stoutenburg*, Williamson; *J. L. Sanford*, Palmyra; *B. Fish*, Sodus Phalax; *C. P. Smith*, Ontario, and country merchants generally.

N. B. *Points* always kept in the vicinity where plows are used. ☞ Wood and Country Produce taken in exchange for Plows. [4-2t]

"Burrall's Patent Shell-Wheel Plow."

Saves one-third draft, and works well.

MADE and sold, at Wholesale and Retail, by CURTIS, ROSE & Co., (Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.,) manufacturers of Threshing Machines and Separators, Clover Mills, Corn Shelling Separators, (a new and desirable article,) Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Gearings, Water Wheels, Stoves, Hollow Ware, Potash and Caldron Kettles, &c.

The Wheel Plows and Corn Shellers can also be obtained at the following places:

RAPALJE & BRIGGS, Genesee Seed Store, Rochester.
EDEN FOSTER, Batavia.
HALL, RHOADES & SHERMAN, Syracuse.
PETER CRONKHITE, Hallowell, Canada.
B. F. Davy & Co., Bath, Canada. [4-3t]

Peas Wanted.—Wanted, at the Genesee Seed Store, two or three hundred bushels Peas, of the first quality, for which the highest cash price will be paid by
RAPALJE & BRIGGS.
2tf. No. 10, Front-st., Rochester.

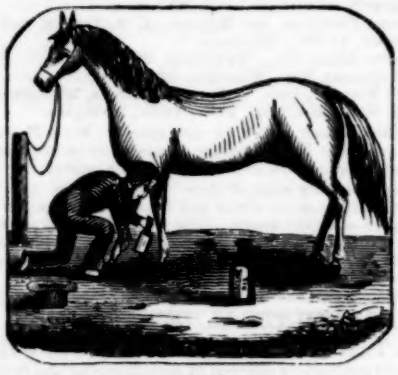
Eggs.—The subscriber has for sale a few dozen EGGS from the breed of fowls described by Bement as the "*Ostrich Fowls.*" Price, 37½ cents per dozen.
J. W. BISSELL,
At the Commercial Nursery, Main-St., Rochester.

Agricultural Books.

SAGE & BROTHER, corner of Buffalo and State streets, Rochester, have a large and well selected assortment of the most approved Works on Agriculture, among which are the following:

Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia—Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America—Boussingault's Rural Economy—Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry—The American Poulterer's Companion—Stewart's Stable Economy—Youatt on the Horse—Hind's and Mason's Farrieries—Youatt and Clater on Cattle—Morrell's American Shepherd—Blacklock's Treatise on Sheep—Farmers' and Emigrants Hand Book—Kenrick's American Orchardist—Buell's Farmer's Instructor—Gaylord & Tucker's American Husbandry—Armstrong's Agriculture—A Treatise on Vegetable Physiology—Liebeg's Animal and Agricultural Chemistries—Beatty on Agriculture—Falkner's Farmers Treasure—Smith on Productive Farming—Fessenden's Complete Farmer—Child on Beet Sugar—Fessenden's New American Gardener—Johnson's Gardening for the Ladies—Bridgeman's Gardener's Instructor. [4-2t] Rochester, April, 1846.

FARMERS, CURE YOUR HORSES!



GEO. W. MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED

GARGLING OIL.

AN Invaluable Remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprams, Bruises,	*Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Callus,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distempnr.*

Also a valuable Embrocation for diseases of the Human Flesh.

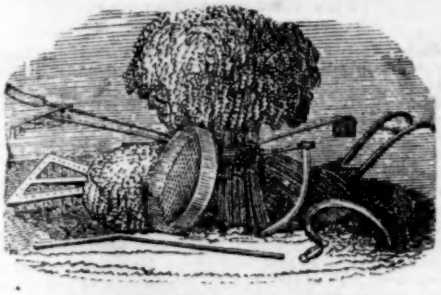
Since the virtues of the Gargling Oil have become so extensively and favorably known to the farmers of the United States and Canada, as a curative oil in diseases of animals, and as a consequence, its demand becoming great—there has not been wanting those whose cupidity has suggested to them that if they could CONCOCT something as nearly resembling in appearance as they could GUESS, with any hing for a name, they might urge it upon unsuspecting customers as a substitute for the true Gargling Oil. The proprietor would therefore CAUTION those who purchase to be sure the name of G. W. Merchant is blown on the side of the bottle. All others are an ATTEMPT at imitation, and are therefore an imposition.

For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

☞ Sold at the ROCHESTER SEED STORE, and by Druggists and Store-keepers in the United States and Canada.

Rakes—99 dozen I. Stark's superior Hay Rakes, for sale at the Genesee Agricultural Store, No. 10. Front-st., by
[4] RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Corn Shellers!—A first rate article, price $10, for sale at No. 10, Front-st. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.



ROCHESTER SEED STORE,
AND
WARE-HOUSE FOR FARMING TOOLS.

BY JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. B. F. Smith, in the SEED and IMPLEMENT business, will continue the business as heretofore at the Rochester Seed Store on Front street, nearly opposite the market.

The subscriber is well aware of the important relation which the seedsman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend. The greatest care has been used in selecting the seeds offered at this establishment for the ensuing year, and they can be relied upon as pure and genuine, carefully selected and raised from the very best varieties, and properly cured. Many kinds were raised in the immediate vicinity of this city, by Mr. C. F. Crosman, and under the inspection of the proprietor; others were raised by experienced seed growers; while those varities of foreign growth, which experience has shown are the best, such as Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Brocoli all the varieties of Garden and Field Turnip, Scarlet Short-Top Raddish, Scarlet and White Turnip-Raddish, Dwarf and Early Peas, with Twenty choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, have been imported by the subscriber from the long established house of R. WRENCH & SONS, of London.

AGENTS for the sale of Rochester Seeds by the package, &c.—*Attica*, H. D. Gladding. *Amsterdam*, J. W. Sturtevant. *Auburn*, Hudson & Buckbee. *Albion*, Charles W. Perkins. *Batavia*, Lucas Seaver. *Ballston*, E. W. Lee. *Buffalo*, W. & G. Bryant. *Brockport*, A. B. Bennet. *Canandaigua*, L. C. Cheney & Co. *Cazenovia*, Dr. A. Ford. *Castile*, Halsted & May. *Dansville*, H. B. Williams & Son. *Elmira*, Tracy Beadle. *Geneva*, Hemiup & Cone. *Geneseo*, L. Turner. *Hudson*, W. & G. Storrs. *Homer*, Wm. Sherman & Son. *Ithica*, Lewis H. Culver. *Lockport*, S. H. Marks & Co. *Le Roy*, Tompkins & Morgan. *Lansingburgh*, R. Harrison. *Mumford*, J. Phelps & Co. *Mount Morris*, R. Sleeper. *Oswego*, C. & E. Canfield. *Perry*, R. H. Smith. *Penn Yan*, John H. Lapham. *Palmyra*, Hoyt & May. *Port Byron*, S. K. Kendriks. *Scottsville*, Garbutt & Co. *Schenectady*, D. L. Powell. *Syracuse*, Foster & Nott. *Seneca Falls*, C. L. Hoskins. *Troy*, J. Daggett & Co. *Utica*, J. E. Warner & Co. *Union Springs*, Wm. Cozzens. *Warsaw*, Dr. A. Frank. *Waterford*, Wm. A. Waldron. *Waterloo*, T. M'Clintock. *Wyoming*, Cornwell & Maine. *Pittsfield, Mass.* Isaac L. Cole. *York*, James McPhearson. *Adrian, Mich.* D. K. Underwood. *Brantford, C. W.* J. & R. Curtis. *Chicago, Ill.* N. Sherman, Jr. *Columbus, Ohio*, John Miller. *Detroit, Mich.* J. W. Strong, Jr. *Hamilton, C. W.* S. Kerr & Co. *Jonesville, Mich.* Smith & George. *Kingston, C. W.* Charles Heath. *London, C. W.* Edward Adams. *Monroe, Mich.* Hosmer Graham. *Marshall, Mich.* A Callender. *Milwaukie, W. T.* Holton & Goodall—Jackson & Jewell. *Niagara, C. W.* James Harvey. *Pontiac, Mich.* Rogers & Dunklee. *St. Catharines, C. W.* S. L. St. Johns—Boomer, Brothers & Co. *Springfield, Mass.* Chapin & Gunn—Benj. K. Bliss. *Sandusky City, Ohio*, W. T. & A. K. West. *Toronto, C. W.* Robert Love. *Toledo, Ohio*, Raymond & Co. *Westfield, Mass.* Jessup & Co. *Ypsilanti, Mich.* Edmunds & Co.

Rochester, N, Y. JAMES P. FOGG.

NEW SEED and IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.

GENESEE SEED STORE & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 10, *Front-Street, Rochester, N. Y.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce to the public, that they have opened the above establishment for the sale of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, of all sorts—*Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machines, &c. &c.*

They intend to have always on hand, a complete assortment of all the articles wanted in this line by the Farmer and Gardener. No pains will be spared to procure articles of the best quality. No seeds will be offered but such as are undoubtedly fresh and genuine—raised in the best establishments of this and foreign countries. The implements will embrace all the newest and most approved kinds, from the best manufacturers in the country.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., will be furnished to order from one of the best establishments in the country—the well known MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

The principal conductor of this establishment has had many years *practical experience* in the business, in Rochester; and being well known to a lar e portion of the agriculturalists of Western New York, the undersigned hope, by devoting constant and careful attention to the management of their business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. Farmers and others interested, are requested to call at the GENESEE SEED STORE.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester, Feb. 1, 1846.

The Imported Horse Alfred,

WHICH took the first premium at the New York State Agricultural Fair, in 1843, will stand for mares this season, 1846, at the following places, viz:

At WILLIAM GARBUTT'S, Wheatland, as follows;—

On Saturday and Monday,	May	2	and	4
"	"	"	16	"	18
"	"	"	30	June	1
"	"	June	13	"	15
"	"	"	27	"	29
"	"	July	11	July	13

At JOHN BAKER'S, Macedon, as follows;—

On Saturday and Monday,	May	9	and	11
"	"	"	23	"	25
"	"	June	6	June	8
"	"	"	20	"	22
"	"	July	4	July	6
"	"	"	18	"	20

At the *American Hotel*, in Rochester, on *Wednesdays* and *Thursdays* of every week, to the close of the season, commencing April 29 and 30.

TERMS:—Ten dollars to insure a foal, payable 1st of March, 1847. Persons parting with mares before foaling time will be held responsible for the services of the Horse.

GEORGE FORDON.
March, 1846. JOHN BAKER.

The newly Imported Horse 'Consternation'

WILL serve mares at $20, the ensuing season, at the stables of C. T. ALBOT, Stoke Post, Oneida county, N. Y.

He is sixteen hands high, very powerful, and has splendid action. He was got by Confederate, dam Curiosity by Figaro. He took the First Premium at the State Fair in September last. [4-21*]

Straw Cutters, *of all the most approved kinds,* used in Western N. Y., for sale cheap, by

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.
No. 10, Front-st.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,	88 *a*	94	Pork, bbl,		12,00
Corn,	44	47	Pork, cwt,	4,00	4,50
Barley,	42	45	Beef, cwt,	4,00	5,00
Oats,	32	34	Lard, lb,	7	8
Flour,	4,25		Butter, lb,	12	13
Beans,		88	Cheese, lb,	7	8
Apples,	50	75	Eggs, doz,	8	
Potatoes,	37	44	Poultry,	7	
Clover Seed,	5,00	5,50	Tallow,	6	7
Timothy,	1,75	2,00	Maple Sugar,		8
Hay, ton,	10,00	12,00	Sheep Skins, fresh,		1,12½
Wood, cord,	2,00	2,50	Green Hides, lb	3½	
Salt, bbl,		1,25	Dry "	6	7
Hams, lb,	7		Calf Skins,	7	8

NEW YORK, May 4.

FLOUR is 4,56½, with sales 2,000 to 2,500 bbls. for consumption. The market is firm.

Sales corn at 64 *a* 65 cts., measure.

ASHES are $5,75 and $4 for pearls and pots, with sales 200 to 250 bbls.

MEAL is dull at $3,25 *a* $3,31½, with large demand.

Sales Rye at 67½, delivered.

Receipts of produce by the North River boats, May 2.—Flour 16,535 bbls.; Provisions 824 bbls.; Whiskey 117 bbls.; Butter 436 kegs; Cheese 29 casks; Corn 1,100 bushels; Wool 47 bales.

BUFFALO, May 5.

Several orders for flour are in market, and the inquiry at our quotations of yesterday is very fair indeed. We notice the sale of 300 bbls. mixed Michigan, principally "Waterford Mills" at $3,75, and 330 bbls. "city mills" Milwaukie flour, a strong baker's brand, deliverable in New York, with inspection guaranteed, at $4,50. Contracts have been made for the transportation of flour to Albany at 60 cts., which in addition to 10 cts. on the river makes the latter sale equivalent to about $3,80 here.

We have no transactions in wheat to note—80 cts. is all we hear offered, which apparently does not meet the views of sellers. In corn there is a very fair disposition evinced to operate, and we hear of the sale yesterday afternoon of 1,100 bushels received per the Luther Wright at 43 cts.—For an invoice received per the Daniel Webster this price has been offered and refused, the holder prefering to ship. Mess and prime pork are very dull and declining, and we hear of the sale of a lot of each at $9,50 and $7. A moderate business is doing in bacon, and we note the sale of 10 casks smoked hams, (sugar cured and in nice order) at 5½.

6,909 bbls. flour, 1,320 beef, 9,048 corn arrived by Lake.—*Commercial.*

Western New York Agricultural School.

THE undersigned, in connection with Gen. RAWSON HARMON, of Wheatland, Monroe Co., will open on the 1st of May next, at the residence of the latter, an **Agricultural School**, designed to teach in the most thorough and systematic manner, both the Practice and the Science of Rural Economy, in all their various branches.

The Farm is large and under a high state of cultivation, yielding annually some 1400 bushels of wheat, sold at extra price for seed, which is eagerly sought after in all the wheat growing districts of the Union. Gen. HARMON is a working practical farmer, and will devote his personal attention to the instruction of all pupils attending the School. There are now growing on the premises over fifty distinct varieties of Winter Wheat. The undersigned will have a *Chemical Laboratory* for the analysis of soils, plants, and animal substances; and no pains will be spared to make the School the most practical and useful of any in the State. Able Assistants, both in Literature and Science, will be employed, so soon as buildings can be erected to accommodate a large number of students.

TERMS—Twenty-five Dollars a Quarter, or $100 a Year—including board, washing, tuition, &c.

April, 1846. DANIEL LEE, M. D.

Postage of this Paper!—The 'Genesee Farmer' contains but *one sheet*, and according to the Post Office Law, is subject to *newspaper postage only*. In several places subscribers have been improperly charged pamphlet postage. Those Post Masters who are at fault in the matter are requested to make the proper correction.

The Genesee Farmer.

VOLUME VII, FOR 1846.

Each Number of this Volume, (which commened in January, 1846,) *instead of* SIXTEEN, *contains* TWENTY-FOUR LARGE OCTAVO PAGES,—*is printed on* NEW TYPE, *and* GOOD PAPER,—*and embellished with appropriate* ENGRAVINGS. The paper will make a handsome volume of about *three hundred pages*, suitable for binding at the expiration of the year. No reasonable expense or effort will be spared, but every proper exertion used to make it acceptable to the Farming community, by rendering it at once the *cheapest* and *best* paper of its *size* and *kind* in the Union.

Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will continue under the supervision of DR. DANIEL LEE, its present talented and popular Editor. Its HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted by P. BARRY, Esq, an experienced and practical Horticulturist.

TERMS, same as heretofore—FIFTY CENTS A YEAR, *in advance*; 5 copies for $2; 8 copies for $3.

Now is the time to subscribe! and those who wish to do so, are requested to send in their orders as soon as convenient. Persons ordering the paper will please write plainly the name of the Post Office, County and State to which it is to be sent—and also state whether they have the January number. Post Masters, and other friends of Agricultural Journals, are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the Farmer. Post Masters may enclose money at our risk. Address D. D. T. MOORE,

Rochester, N. Y.

To Postmasters, Agents, &c.

POST MASTERS and others who have interested themselves in obtaining and forwarding subscriptions for the FARMER, will please accept our sincere thanks for so generous an exercise of their influence. We trust they are disposed to continue their valuable aid in behalf of this publication—by extending its circulation, and thus enhancing its usefulness in their various localities.

TO CLUBS.—Any Post Master or other person who has sent us eight or more subscribers, will be furnished with any additional number of copies at the club price—37½ cents each. We hope our friends will bear this in mind, and forward the subscriptions of those who want the Farmer.

☞ WE occasionally send specimen numbers of the Farmer to Post Masters and others who are not subscribers. Will those who thus receive it, introduce the paper to the notice of their friends and acquaintances, and obtain and forward subscriptions according to our club terms? We think it will compare favorably with other agricultural publications, especially when its SIZE and TERMS are taken into consideration. Those who like the manner and matter of the Farmer can essentially aid in sustaing it, by exercising a portion of their influence in its behalf—and we shall duly appreciate and acknowledge all such favors.

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